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INTERNATIONAL

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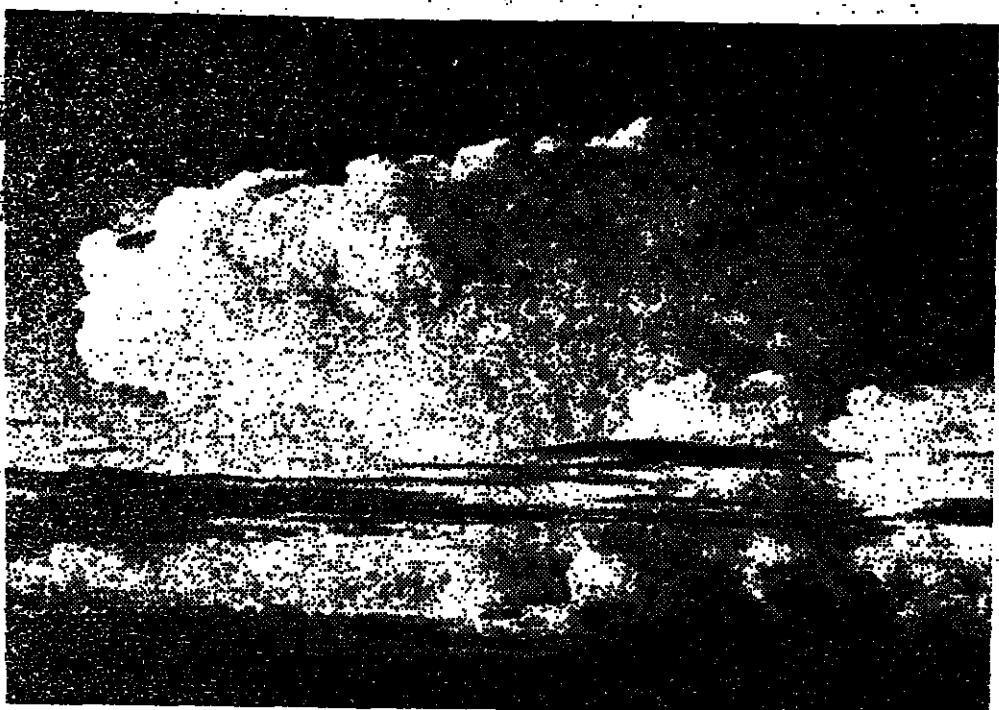
WEATHER - PARIS: Thursday, overcast, 12-16 (53-59). Friday, variable, 12-16 (53-59). Saturday, mainly dry, 13-16 (55-61). Sunday, mainly dry, 13-16 (55-61). CHANNING: Bather rough. Thursday, mainly, Temp. 18.1 (64-63). Friday, mainly, Temp. 18.1 (64-63). Saturday, mainly, Temp. 18.1 (64-63). Sunday, mainly, Temp. 18.1 (64-63).

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

29,294

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1977

Established 1887



Hydrogen bomb test explosion at Enewetak atoll in 1954.

People of Enewetak Going Back—After 30-Year Exile—to Atom Site

John Noble Wilford

WETAKE, Marshall Islands, 13 (UPI)—The people of Enewetak, who were expelled from their home atoll in 1946 after the United States conducted nuclear tests there, are expected to return to their homeland in the next few months. The return is part of a U.S. program to help the people rebuild their lives and return to their traditional way of life. The atoll is one of the 40 tiny islands in the Enewetak group, a part of the Marshall Islands. The people of Enewetak were expelled from their home atoll in 1946 after the United States conducted nuclear tests there. The return is part of a U.S. program to help the people rebuild their lives and return to their traditional way of life. The atoll is one of the 40 tiny islands in the Enewetak group, a part of the Marshall Islands.

remember World War II, when they had to flee to outlying islands and when some were killed—whether by Japanese or Americans, it did not matter. To the old, just returning home may be enough.

Homeland Idea

Many more are young, but since birth, the idea of their homeland has been instilled in them on an alien island.

Many of the teen-agers are believed to be restless for a more "modern" life on the bigger islands. Even so, all joined in the experience of homecoming.

They sang the hymns of a refugee people, hymns of longing and faith and thanksgiving. They cast a practical eye over the broad lagoon and dense growth of the small island's interior, finding "suspect" well water, only a few coconut palms and arrowwoods and no breadfruit or pandanus.

"Very sad what has happened to the islands," the chief said in an interview after inspecting Japan. "They cut down most of the trees. It does not look like when we lived here before."

On their first evening here, on March 15, the people gathered in a grove of palm by the coral shore and feasted on roast pig, coconut crab, taro, coconut pudding and Coca-Cola. Their host was the U.S. government, which had summarily ousted them in 1946 and was now welcoming them home, paying the way with money and promises of a general cleanup of the entire atoll, except for at least one island that remains so scarred and contaminated that it will be used as an off-limit dumping ground for radioactive wastes.

Chief Peter, wearing a white shirt and tie, for it was an important occasion, expressed his gratitude.

Each American at the feast was festooned with cowrie-shell necklaces, gifts of the Enewetak. The people who had spent an unhappy, sometimes hungry 30 years in exile on Ujae, a small island to the southwest, were offering gifts to the people who had caused it all.

Chief Peter, now more than 70 years old, is not sure of his age, but he had no feeling of hate for the Americans. "At one time they took our island," he said. "We were not told why. The Americans came and said, 'We're going to use your islands.' But now they have returned the islands to us."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

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Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Warns Leftists

Lebanon Christian Faction

By H.D.S. Greenway

HALEBI, April 13 (UPI)—Minister Yigal Ailon issued a clear warning that he would not tolerate the defeat of his Christian southern Lebanon or persecution of its human services at open crossing in the border with Lebanon.

It is considered to be the statement to date defining the responsibility for the southern Lebanon. Mr. Ailon said that Israel could not remain at the fate of friendly villages close to its border.

He also said that, as Jews experienced massacres, could not permit the "of Christian civilians. Jon's remarks, according to here, were a summation of the Israeli position in which he said these already been transmitted parties involved. The making these views to make sure that no misunderstanding of Israel's position was said.

Serious Reverses

Lebanon was in response to increase in fighting in southern border of Lebanon predominantly Christian, which have long been of Israel, have suffered reverses in recent days at the hands of the Palestinians. Israel would rather a Syrian or Arab force on its borders than the Palestinian. Israel went beyond previous in declaring Israel's not to allow the defeat of Christian allies—and Moslems—who side with a southern Lebanon and allow the destruction of "good fence" through Lebanese villages have owed to enter Israel to medical attention, to sell ducts and to work. Ailon's remarks could be context with earlier statement Israel did not seek a solution with Syria and that a thing for all involved

would be to accept the status quo and to desecrate fighting along the border.

His statements were similar to Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization views that the fighting in southern Lebanon should be halted.

The Israelis have admitted that recent upsurge in fighting was caused by the Christian forces trying to link up their strong points along the border by attacking leftist Moslem-held villages. This offensive caused the Syrians to permit the Palestinians to mount a counter-offensive that has threatened the Christian position all along the line.

Lebanese Fronts Quiet

IBL AS-SAQI, Lebanon, April 13 (Reuters)—The major battle fronts of southern Lebanon were relatively quiet today on the second anniversary of the long and bloody Lebanese civil war.



Yigal Ailon

U.S. Role In Owen Plan for Rhodesia

CAPE TOWN, April 13 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary David Owen will visit Salisbury Saturday following what he termed "no outright refusal" by Prime Minister Ian Smith to consider a new plan to lead Rhodesia to black majority rule by next year. For the first time the United States would take part.

Mr. Owen spent today in separate talks with Mr. Smith and South African Prime Minister John Vorster putting forward a plan for a constitutional conference on the breakaway colony.

Mr. Owen, who spent nearly three hours with Mr. Smith and two other Rhodesian Cabinet ministers, said they had behaved as people "who know that they face very serious difficulties."

The white Rhodesian leaders, said Mr. Owen, knew that if no solution was found there would be even further bloodshed in the landlocked country. Communist-backed black nationalist guerrillas have been fighting an escalating war for four years to oust Mr. Smith.

Seriousness Stressed

"There will be great disruption in the country," said Mr. Owen, stressing the seriousness of the situation. Without a solution, an independent Zimbabwe (the nationalist name for Rhodesia) would start with tremendous liabilities.

"Economic insecurity, political insecurity and perhaps above all, if it does not start in the right atmosphere, it could well prejudice chances of having a multi-racial society in the future, which must be all our objective," Mr. Owen said.

Mr. Owen said it would be "some weeks" before a "detailed decision" was made on whether to call a constitutional conference. And he added that if Mr. Smith wanted to go on governing the country and if hard-line nationalists stuck to their view that "armed struggle" was the only answer, Britain could not stop them.

Pressed on what form the new United States involvement would take, Mr. Owen said the United States would be in more of a "forward position" than during last year's abortive Geneva talks. "I have indicated I would wish the United States to be in a position to speak in any such conference,"

Asked whether this would include direct U.S. participation, Mr. Owen replied: "Yes."

The secretary, who has been urged by nationalists and black presidents of Rhodesia's neighboring "front-line" states to go ahead with a conference without Mr. Smith, said the Rhodesian Prime Minister had not turned down full participation in the conference.

"There was no refusal to participate, no outright rejection," said Mr. Owen. "There was a willingness to look at the proposals."

Mr. Owen described his proposals as the way of getting round the stalling of the whole process.

"But I can't stop Mr. Smith continuing to govern his country of Rhodesia, no more than I could stop those people who see the solution to be 'armed struggle,'" Mr. Owen said.

The British minister, who also has visited Mozambique and Tanzania, plans to leave Cape Town tomorrow for Botswana and Zambia. He now will go to Rhodesia Saturday before flying home, with a possible Sunday stopover in Nigeria.



Soviet envoy Anatoly Dobrynin at the White House.

'Constructive' Talks Carter and Dobrynin Meet On Ending Impasse on SALT

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI)—President Carter met for 30 minutes with Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin of the Soviet Union yesterday to discuss ways of ending the impasse in the negotiations for a new treaty limiting each side's long-range bombers and missile launchers.

After the meeting, the White House said the discussion on Soviet-U.S. relations was "constructive and useful." The main focus of the session, in Mr. Carter's White House Oval Office, was on the strategic arms talks.

No progress was made on the talks when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance conferred with Soviet officials in Moscow two weeks ago.

The statement also said that they "discussed briefly the question of Soviet fishing violations" inside the new 200-mile U.S. territorial limits—an issue which has resulted in the seizure of one Soviet fishing boat and warnings by the United States about the effect on overall relations of further violations.

in the 2400 total was highly innovative.

The Russians, however, have insisted that the U.S. ideas were one-sided and favored U.S. strategic forces.

Yesterday's session was significant in the effort by Mr. Carter and Mr. Dobrynin to avoid much public fanfare. Photographers were not invited to record the opening of the meeting—although an official presser was later released by the White House—and very few details of the meeting were made known afterward.

Low-Key Discussions

This was in keeping with a reported policy decision by the Carter administration last week to try to begin a serious, low-key discussion with the Soviet Union on strategic arms prior to the planned meeting in Geneva late next month by Mr. Vance and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The U.S. side believes that its proposals were made in good faith and that it is up to the Soviet Union now to make a serious counter-proposal.

Mr. Carter said last week that if the Russians should present evidence that U.S. proposals were unfair and inequitable, he would give serious consideration to such proof in formulating a new U.S. position.

Among the subjects under consideration is the sending to Geneva later this month the strategic arms limitation delegation headed by Paul Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Vladimir Semynov, a deputy foreign minister, to resume work on details of the treaty in advance of the Vance-Gromyko meeting.

Spanish Army Said to Accept Legalizing Reds

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 13 (UPI)—The Supreme Council of the Army was reported this evening to have adopted a resolution that grudgingly accepts the government's decision to legalize the Spanish Communist party.

After a sometimes stormy meeting that broke up last night at 11 p.m., the 17-member council, which is composed of the nation's top officers and regional commanders, was reliably reported to have accepted the historic legalization of the Communists "out of patriotism."

The council's resolution, which also expressed some of its members' "repulsion" in the face of the legalization decision, constituted an important victory for the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez—and King Juan Carlos.

Yesterday, discontent within the military, which was the backbone of the Franco regime and remains a necessary pillar of its successor, surfaced when it was revealed that Admiral Gabriel Pita da Veiga, the navy minister, had submitted his resignation.

The one holdover from previous Franco cabinets, the 68-year-old admiral submitted his resignation to protest against the decision on the Communists—perhaps the most difficult taken by the 44-year-old Premier and the 39-year-old monarch in their nine months of ruling Spain together.

Among Spain's three military services, the navy, which was bitterly divided between officers and enlisted men at the outbreak of the civil war, has by far the largest number of ultraconservatives among its officers. Today, another admiral, Enrique Amador Franco, resigned as sub-secretary of the merchant marine in solidarity with the navy minister.

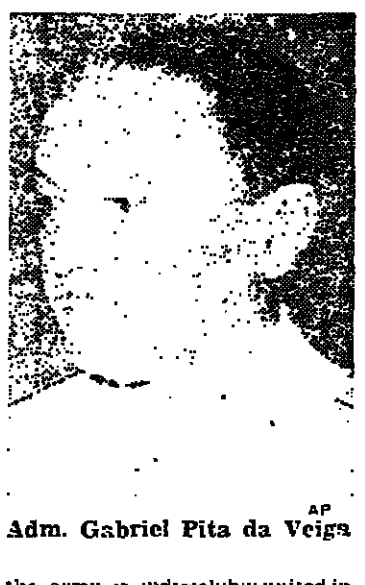
Storm Weathered

But the fact that three other military men remained in the Suarez Cabinet—only one of them with a "liberal" reputation—suggested to informed Spaniards that the government had weathered one of the more precarious moments of this country's transition from dictatorship toward representative institutions.

"People in the government are already putting out signals that the crisis has passed," said one usually well-informed Western diplomat.

While accepting the legalization of the Communists—declared by Franco to be Spain's No. 1 enemy—the supreme council made clear that the army did not want major alterations in the political configuration of the state.

"The Supreme Council of the Army," its resolution reportedly declared, "believes that the government should be informed that



Adm. Gabriel Pita da Veiga

the army is indissolubly united in the defense of the fatherland, the national flag, the permanence of the crown and the good name and discipline of the army."

This language seemed to be a warning to the government not to make excessive concessions to Spain's growing regionalist movements, which the military has historically viewed as threats to the nation's unity.

According to a high-level government source, the Cabinet was informed April 5 that the Interior Ministry would issue a directive legalizing the Communists, after the Spanish Supreme Court had refused to rule on the thorny issue. "They were all told," said this source.

A broad spectrum of political parties, mostly to the left of center, had made veiled threats to boycott the parliamentary elections expected to be held in mid-June if the Communists were not legalized.

According to some accounts, the government had told individual Cabinet members that the decision would be announced early this week; it was, however, made public Saturday night.

It seemed likely that the return of the party's 61-year-old president, Dolores Barru, who lives in exile in Moscow, would be delayed.

In Protest on Carter Policy Building of 8 U.S. A-Plants In Spain Is Halted by Madrid

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI)—The Spanish government has ordered work suspended on eight nuclear power plants being built in Spain by the United States.

The action was taken to protest President Carter's nuclear energy program in which, Mr. Carter said last week, he would seek agreements with foreign nations that would put a limit on the number of countries with access to plutonium, which is used to make nuclear weapons.

Mr. Carter insisted that Spain and any other country that buys nuclear power plants and uranium fuel for those plants from the United States waive their rights to the plutonium generated by using uranium in such plants.

The Spanish suspension of work on the eight plants poses an economic threat to the two

largest U.S. nuclear contractors. The Spanish government has said it might cancel more than \$1 billion worth of orders with the two companies for their work on the plants.

Nuclear industry sources also disclosed yesterday that Iran has called off talks with the United States that could have led to U.S. contractors building 10 nuclear power plants in Iran.

Iran is understood to have broken off the talks in a similar protest of President Carter's demand that the United States have veto power over how, where and when Iran could reprocess the spent nuclear fuel and use the plutonium that would build up in the 10 plants.

The State Department refused comment about the Spanish and Iranian developments, but a highly placed department official said privately:

"We're out to change the rules on how American nuclear power is used around the world, and when you change the rules, you have to be ready to play hard ball."

Schmidt Vows a Crackdown on Terrorists

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, April 13 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, enlisting assassinated Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback, today cautioned West Germans against violating their Constitution in combating "the worldwide plague of terrorism."

But he said West German law enforcement officials must be prepared "to go to the limits of what the legal state allows" to find the motorcycle-riding terrorists who killed Mr. Buback, his driver and bodyguard in a burst of machine-gun fire here last Thursday.

In a nationally televised state funeral at Karlsruhe's Protestant church, Mr. Schmidt eulogized Mr. Buback as a man of "great civil courage" who, as the country's chief prosecutor of extremists, played a central role in combating political terrorism.

He said the shootings of Mr. Buback, 57, his 23-year-old driver Wolfgang Goebel and bodyguard Georg Wurster, 44, who died early this morning, were intended as an attack on West Germany's legal state order. Mr. Buback was slain driving to work by two persons on a motorcycle who overtook his sedan at a downtown traffic light.

Emotional Reaction

"The murderers want to produce a general feeling of helplessness," Mr. Schmidt said. "They want to encourage their accomplices to commit new acts of violence. And finally they want to lead the organization of the legal state astray."

The terrorists, he said, hope the

slayings will cause an "emotionally steered, undifferentiated, uncontrolled" reaction "so they can denounce our state as a fascist dictatorship. But their expectations won't be fulfilled."

President Walter Scheel, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, parliamentary opposition leader Helmut Kohl and other German political leaders attended the funeral at the heavily guarded church in downtown Karlsruhe.

The slain men's wives sat stoically through the 90-minute ceremony, facing the flag-draped caskets which were flanked by armed forces honor guards and flower wreaths in front of the altar.

Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel praised Mr. Buback as a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Another source said a reason Spain suspended work on the eight power plants being built by U.S. contractors is retaliation for the United States holding up export licenses for some of the major components for the plants.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission confirmed yesterday that none of the machinery for the plants has been approved by the NRC for export.

The machinery involved for three of the plants is being built by General Electric Co. and for the other five by Westinghouse Electric Corp. The machinery for the eight plants is worth an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Zaire Consolidates Forces in the South

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 13 (AP)—Zaire government and Moroccan troops have consolidated the defense of the copper mining center at Kolwezi in southern Zaire, reporters coming from the town said today.

About 1,500 Moroccan troops and their equipment were airlifted over the weekend in Moroccan and French Air Force transports to Shaba Province, which was invaded March 8 by returning exiled Katangan guerrillas from Angola.

Nearly 1,000 Moroccans were reported in Kolwezi while the remainder were in Lubumbashi (formerly Elizabethville) handling food and military supplies airlifted into the region.

Western reporters coming from Kolwezi, 1,500 miles southeast of Kinshasa, said that the Moroccans were familiarizing themselves with the region and bringing in arms in preparation for an anticipated drive against an estimated 2,000 well-supplied Katangans who have been in Angola since the early 1960s.

Almost no fighting has been reported in Shaba Province, formerly called Katanga, in two weeks. With the addition of Moroccan

troops to Kolwezi, Western sources said that it would be virtually impossible for the town to be taken by the rebels, who unexpectedly stopped their drive after two weeks.

At that time, the Zaire Army was in full retreat and Kolwezi's fall appeared imminent.

During the lull in fighting, the United States, France and Belgium began supplying Zaire with weapons, ammunition and other military equipment. A problem facing Zaire commanders was the lack of maps, a reporter returning from Kolwezi said. A Zaire general was using a tourist guide of the region as a battle map.

Talks in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 13 (AP)—A Zaire delegation arrived here today for urgent talks with President Kenneth Kaunda following a three-day bombing of Zambian villages and a mission hospital by Zaire planes.

Mr. Kaunda last night sent a special message to President Mobutu informing him of the "grave bombing incidents" along Zaire's northwestern border with Zambia. A Zambian spokesman

called the bombings an apparent spillover of the Shaba fighting.

No Cairo Commitment

CAIRO, April 13 (AP)—Contrary to statements made by top officials in Zaire, Egypt has made no commitment to send troops or arms there pending the report of a fact-finding mission, informed sources said today.

"Policy will be set when the report is in," said one source, who nevertheless emphasized that Egypt was very concerned about the invasion of Zaire.

Grave Implications

PARIS, April 13 (AP)—Austrian Foreign Minister Paolo Jorgo said today that Western intervention in the war in Zaire "could have very grave implications," and that if Angola is attacked, "we will respond with all our means to defend ourselves."

He said that use of French planes to ferry equipment to the Zaire Army shows that the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is "neocolonialist and reactionary," adding that this was not the view of all French citizens or Europeans.

Official Policy Supported

Peres Trying to Shed Image As 'Hawk' on Israeli Defense

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, April 13 (NYT).—Shimon Peres, the Labor party's newly designated candidate for premier, has been attempting in recent days to divert himself of the label "hawkish"—a description he considers inaccurate and one that has been disturbing officials in foreign capitals that are interested in a renewal of Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Essentially, Mr. Peres, who is presently Israel's defense minister, and the two other chief Israeli officials, Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, do not differ in a major degree on Israel's conditions for new peace talks.

Schmidt Vows A Crackdown

(Continued from Page 1) dedicated civil servant who worked to preserve the freedom, security and welfare of West Germany. He said Mr. Schmidt had expressed concern about the "spiral of violence" that he felt the problem could best be met with tough laws.

Chancellor Schmidt said the slayings again demonstrated that "terrorists should not be regarded as mere critics of the system. Rather they are criminals before God and humans. Whoever helps them is abetting criminals."

Meanwhile, which is coordinating the search for the killers, said a group calling itself "Commando Ulrike Meinhof" has claimed responsibility for the slayings.

Copies of a rental agreement for a Japanese-made motorcycle used by the assassins have been mailed to several German newspapers to verify this claim, the office said.

Ulrike Meinhof, accused co-leader of the Baader-Meinhof group, committed suicide in her jail cell in Stuttgart last May when she was on trial with three accused urban guerrillas, German authorities said. She was 41.

Pakistani Envoy To Spain Quits in Anti-Bhutto Move

MADRID, April 13 (Reuters).—Pakistan's ambassador to Spain, Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan, resigned today, saying he could not "sit idly by" and see his country being dragged into another civil war by a dictatorial regime.

The former Pakistani Air Force chief, 51, accused Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of breaking promises made to him and allowing general elections last month to be rigged so that Mr. Bhutto could stay in power.

In a telegram to Mr. Bhutto, he said: "I cannot sit idly by and see the country being dragged into another civil war by power-hungry men. I am therefore resigning in protest against your oppressive and dictatorial regime."

His resignation followed a wave of anti-government violence in Pakistan in which about 150 persons have died.

34 Policemen Injured

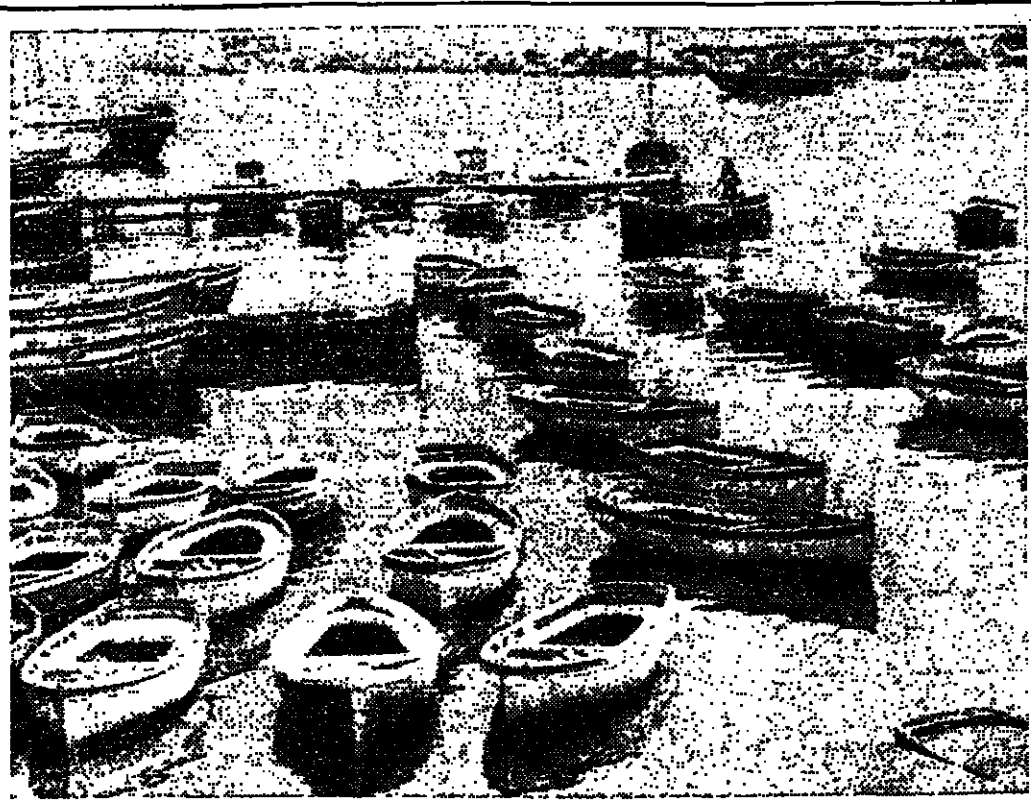
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 13 (AP).—Thirty-four policemen were injured in two grenade attacks in the continuing agitation against alleged rigging of the parliamentary elections, the government said today.

The government, in a statement, said the attacks were made on two police guards in Lahore, capital of Punjab, 180 miles southeast of here. Last Saturday, opposition demonstrators were fired upon by security forces, killing at least 29 persons.

U.S. Foes of Concorde To Try to Shut JFK

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP).—Opponents of the British-French Concorde said they will try to close down Kennedy Airport Sunday as part of their "declaration of war against the SST."

About 1,000 persons crowded the auditorium, gymnasium and halls of a public school in Queens near the airport to protest the plane. They enthusiastically welcomed two Frenchmen, André Liblin and Jean Rogissart, who lead anti-Concorde movements near the two main Paris airports.



IT'S JUST A CROWDED WORLD—Suffering the same frustration as a land-bound motorist, an Italian fisherman returning to the port of Mergellina in Naples after work finds no place to park. Where are all the metermermaids?

19th-Century Idea Revived

Yugoslavs, Greeks Study Plan To Link North, Aegean Sea

BELOGRADE, April 13 (UPI).—The rulers of Serbia had the idea but got nowhere for lack of money and modern technique. But Yugoslav and Greek engineers have dusted off an 1869 plan for a waterway that could link the North Sea with the eastern Mediterranean by the year 2000.

The attractive part of the project is that much of it exists already. River-canal systems link North Sea ports with the Danube in Germany. The Danube is navigable and flows south through Austria and into Yugoslavia past Belgrade, whence it continues east to empty into the Black Sea.

And, says Radiroje Mamic, "this waterway will be profitable—the price of river transport is 50 per cent less than that of railroads."

Mr. Mamic is an engineer with the Kirilo Savic Institute which is working on the project.

Some Snags

The snags are that a couple of rivers would have to be made navigable and 104 miles of canals must be built to make the final link for barges of up to 1,350 tons to sail from Europe's largest port—Rotterdam—to the Greek port of Salonika, a distance of 2,400 miles through the heart of Europe.

It also would involve getting the barges up to 1,540 feet above sea level, constructing 64 dams and flooding 30 billion dollars (\$1.1 billion) to finance the undertaking.

But work on the project, said Mr. Mamic, can start within five years and be completed by the year 2000.

By-products would be 18 dams big enough to supply hydroelectric power and water control, ending the annual flooding of thousands of acres of farmland.

The canal would be particularly suitable for transport of cargo available in the area along the Morava and Vardar Rivers, such as timber and food industry products," he said.

To rulers of landlocked Serbia, now part of Yugoslavia, never gave the North Sea a thought. What they wanted, and could not afford, was a waterway southward to get their pigs and grain cheaply to Salonika.

More than 100 years later the plan captured the imaginations of Greeks and Yugoslavs and led to a joint study.

The plan is to link the Morava and Vardar Rivers, which both spring from the mountains east of Skopje—the Vardar running

50 miles to the sea, and the Morava running 150 miles to the sea.

Bulgaria Quake Toll 125

VIENNA, April 13 (Reuters).—About 125 persons died in Bulgaria as a result of the March 4 earthquake centered in neighboring Romania. Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov said today.

(Continued from Page 1) to us. We are here and we are happy."

On Japan, the islanders have five long, low buildings of non-corrosive corrugated steel, with concrete floors. One building is the community center, part school and part church; the rest are partitioned into living quarters.

On the second day the people were already settling in. Old women were frying fish over open fires. Men were casting nets into the surf and hauling in mullet.

Earlier in the day, some of the people were taken by boat to the main island, where 100 Americans operate an airfield, a radio navigation station and a marine sciences laboratory.

Matsuh Curb Is Defended By Moscow

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI).—Soviet authorities say they banned imports of Matsuh for health reasons, not as a repressive measure against Jews.

The Soviet Embassy in Washington yesterday released an article from the Novosti press agency denying press reports that the action had an antireligious motivation.

"The real causes behind this decision... are quite different," said the article. "This measure has been taken on advice of representations from sanitary inspection agencies, because there have been many cases of spoiled baked goods coming in."

Refusal by U.S.

Mr. Mobutu has also been upset by the continued refusal by Washington to endorse in its official comments the Zairian leader's contention that the Soviet Union and Cuba had engineered the Katangese insurgency as part of a neocolonialist design.

While the Chinese have joined Mr. Mobutu in describing the invasion of Shaba as an operation planned by the Soviet Union and Cuba in furtherance of sinister ambitions, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has continued to say that the United States has received no conclusive proof of Soviet or Cuban involvement.

As a result, Mr. Mobutu has questioned Washington's resolve to challenge what he views as Moscow's encroachment in Africa.

In Paris, a U.S. Embassy official explained that the State Department was taking "a neither help nor hinder position" toward Zaire. Here in Kinshasa, an embassy source said that the Americans were informed but not consulted by the French before France began sending aid to Mr. Mobutu's crumbling army.

Another embassy source declared that the "CIA is totally out of business here." All of this is a radical change because the United States had, almost from the moment of Zaire's independence 17 years ago, played a dominant role in the political and economic life of the country. It was the CIA that sent special police here in an unsuccessful plot to kill Patrice Lumumba, the left-leaning first premier.

There are recurrent and unconfirmed though widely believed reports that the United States covertly financed the original army of what was then the central government of the Congo.

There are similar reports that it was the United States that persuaded Mr. Mobutu to return power to civilian hands after his military coup in 1965.

After he again took power in a coup in 1968, it was United States planes that dropped Belgian paratroopers who eventually put

down a Chinese-backed rebellion in northern Zaire.

As recently as two years ago, during the Angolan civil war, a relatively large-scale CIA operation was being run from Kinshasa, funneling arms to an anti-Soviet Angolan nationalist faction with close ties to Mr. Mobutu.

Economic Sphere

In the economic sphere, although the U.S. investment of \$200 million lags behind that of both Belgium and France, it has been U.S. banks and U.S. government guarantees that have largely enabled Mr. Mobutu to reschedule his staggering foreign debts, estimated to total \$2 billion.

Four years ago, then President Richard Nixon, then President Gerald R. Ford, then President Jimmy Carter, all visited Mr. Mobutu at the White House with "Zaire is a good friend and a good investment."

As explained by U.S. diplomats throughout Africa, the traditional rationale for this historic support lay in the assumption that the continued stability of Zaire, maintained largely through U.S.

support, provided a buffer against a central Africa against Communist encroachment and that but, whatever his shortcomings, Zaire had created a semblance of order that could easily dissolve into chaos if the 1960s show toppled.

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News Analysis

U.S. Hints at Declining Africa R

By Michael T. Kaufman

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 13 (NYT).—The United States appears to be signaling a new policy of disengagement and reserve to ward Africa by maintaining an aloofness toward Zaire's appeal for emergency help in quashing an insurgency led by exiles returning from Angola.

This development has been made clear in recent remarks by President Carter and administration officials in Washington and in conversations with U.S. diplomats in Africa and Europe.

While Belgium is arming and France is transporting weapons and possibly Moroccan combat forces to the southern Zairian province of Shaba (formerly Katanga) where the insurgency is under way, the United States has confined itself to sending "nonlethal" or noncombat supplies.

It appears to be increasingly clear that the new U.S. approach to this continent is built on a conclusion that there are few important U.S. interests at stake in black Africa and that African problems are essentially for African countries to solve, with former colonial powers having secondary responsibility. The U.S. officials and diplomats have pictured the U.S. role as sharply reduced.

New Approach

In view of the history of active U.S. involvement and covert intrusions, the new approach has left Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko feeling hurt and betrayed, and he has communicated his feeling to Washington through diplomatic channels.

In contrast with the assistance from Europe and Morocco, Mr. Mobutu has received only two plane loads of military clothing and C-rations from the United States since the troubles began March 8 in Shaba.

These supplies had been chased by the Zairian government earlier, and they were sent in commercially chartered jets.

In Washington, the State Department announced yesterday that the United States had decided to send additional "nonlethal" military equipment costing \$13 million to Zaire but had declined a Zairian request for "emergency assistance" beyond that.

Refusal by U.S.

Mr. Mobutu has also been upset by the continued refusal by Washington to endorse in its official comments the Zairian leader's contention that the Soviet Union and Cuba had engineered the Katangese insurgency as part of a neocolonialist design.

While the Chinese have joined Mr. Mobutu in describing the invasion of Shaba as an operation planned by the Soviet Union and Cuba in furtherance of sinister ambitions, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has continued to say that the United States has received no conclusive proof of Soviet or Cuban involvement.

As a result, Mr. Mobutu has questioned Washington's resolve to challenge what he views as Moscow's encroachment in Africa.

In Paris, a U.S. Embassy official explained that the State Department was taking "a neither help nor hinder position" toward Zaire. Here in Kinshasa, an embassy source said that the Americans were informed but not consulted by the French before France began sending aid to Mr. Mobutu's crumbling army.

Another embassy source declared that the "CIA is totally out of business here." All of this is a radical change because the United States had, almost from the moment of Zaire's independence 17 years ago, played a dominant role in the political and economic life of the country. It was the CIA that sent special police here in an unsuccessful plot to kill Patrice Lumumba, the left-leaning first premier.

There are recurrent and unconfirmed though widely believed reports that the United States covertly financed the original army of what was then the central government of the Congo.

There are similar reports that it was the United States that persuaded Mr. Mobutu to return power to civilian hands after his military coup in 1965.

After he again took power in a coup in 1968, it was United States planes that dropped Belgian paratroopers who eventually put

down a Chinese-backed rebellion in northern Zaire.

As recently as two years ago, during the Angolan civil war, a relatively large-scale CIA operation was being run from Kinshasa, funneling arms to an anti-Soviet Angolan nationalist faction with close ties to Mr. Mobutu.

Economic Sphere

In the economic sphere, although the U.S. investment of \$200 million lags behind that of both Belgium and France, it has been U.S. banks and U.S. government guarantees that have largely enabled Mr. Mobutu to reschedule his staggering foreign debts, estimated to total \$2 billion.

Four years ago, then President Richard Nixon, then President Gerald R. Ford, then President Jimmy Carter, all visited Mr. Mobutu at the White House with "Zaire is a good friend and a good investment."

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Outstripping U.S. Efforts

Seized Soviet Vessels Show Huge Scale of New Fisheries

By John Kifer

BOSTON, April 13 (NYT).—The huge, 500-foot-long refrigerator ship, *Antanas Shevchenko*, which was brought here yesterday with its cargo of illegal fish under seizure, is a symbol of the new technology of the big fish fleets that have swept the seas off New England, leading to the imposition of the new 200-mile fishing limit.

As it docked at the Coast Guard base here, the Soviet ship carried the 210-foot cutter *Renee*, whose crew had boarded the fisher and also the 5-foot Soviet stern trawler *Taras Shevchenko*, the first foreign ship seized under the law.

Typical of the efficient Soviet operation, the *Antanas Shevchenko* does not fish itself but takes aboard the catch of the trawlers, the fleet, freezing and processing the fish on board. Built in 1974, it carries a crew of 63. Its party has not been disclosed, but a similar refrigerator transport ship is known to be capable of carrying 7,250 tons of frozen fish.

For the past decade, the fishery, armadas of the Soviet Union, Spain and other countries have fished the fertile fishing grounds off the Georges Bank area, stripping the tiny banks of the fishing New England fishing fleet.

Hungry for Protein
Hungry for protein, the foreign fish have taken all manner and fish of fish. Frequently, they take an entire school until all fish are taken. Taking the larger and smaller ones in this manner breaks the food and life chain, meaning the fish cannot propagate themselves. In recent years, once common fish like cod, haddock and flounder have become increasingly rare.

Some foreign vessels that in recent years have moved into the fishing grounds of the Pacific Northwest are factory ships. These sometimes may stay out as much as a year and process fish, fillet it and freeze it into blocks, or can it on board. Small fish and odd parts are often ground into fish meal. Virtually all the catch is used and U.S. fishermen here like to say that gulls will not follow a Soviet ship because so little is thrown away.

The seized stern trawler *Taras Shevchenko* carries a crew of 93. Among other ships in the Soviet fleet are a 377-foot mother ship with a crew of 120 that carries six smaller boats on deck and can serve as a factory ship. There is also a 523-foot bass ship with a crew of 640 that can freeze, can and store up to 50,000 cases of fish.

By contrast, a typical New England fishing vessel, generally an old trawler, might average 75 feet in length and carry a crew of from five to seven men, according to Edward Nickerson, the executive director of the New England Fisheries Steering Committee, an association of commercial fishermen.

Not Frozen

The ship might have a capacity of 150,000 pounds of fish, ice frozen rather than frozen. Mr. Nickerson said, but he added, "they rarely would get more than 75,000 because it isn't available."

"The plants are working at 50 to 60 per cent of capacity because the fish aren't there," he said.

Five years ago, a typical trip would be about a week; now the ships stay out 10 days and come back half empty.

The rapid decline of the fish, coupled with years of frustration over attempts at international agreement on regulations, led to pressure for passage of the 200-mile Fishing Zone Act, which went into effect on March 1.

In the Zone

In the zone, foreign nations are allowed quotas of some fish, while other species and areas are placed off limits to let the stock build up.

At first, the White House blocked three requests by the Coast Guard to seize Soviet vessels for alleged violations of the act, including one that did not have the required license. Then, early Sunday, the cutter *Decatur* was allowed to seize the stern trawler, charging it with catching more than its limit of herring.

The Coast Guard has repeatedly emphasized that it is the illegal portion of the refrigerator ship that is being seized rather than the vessel itself. The ship was boarded early Sunday; the cargo was seized early Monday.

The refrigerator ship contained two kinds of strictly prohibited fish: 93 metric tons of ocean perch and 1,696 metric tons of cod. Jesse Whitehurst, an agent of the National Marine Fisheries Service, said, in addition to 16.02 metric tons of river herring that was over the 1 per cent quota allowed as an incidental catch.

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Liddy's Sentence Is Commuted by President

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'Jailhouse Lawyer'

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By refusing to cooperate with prosecutors and a Senate investigating committee, he added an

chain, meaning the fish cannot propagate themselves. In recent years, once common fish like cod, haddock and flounder have become increasingly rare.

Some foreign vessels that in recent years have moved into the fishing grounds of the Pacific Northwest are factory ships. These sometimes may stay out as much as a year and process fish, fillet it and freeze it into blocks, or can it on board. Small fish and odd parts are often ground into fish meal. Virtually all the catch is used and U.S. fishermen here like to say that gulls will not follow a Soviet ship because so little is thrown away.

The seized stern trawler *Taras Shevchenko* carries a crew of 93. Among other ships in the Soviet fleet are a 377-foot mother ship with a crew of 120 that carries six smaller boats on deck and can serve as a factory ship. There is also a 523-foot bass ship with a crew of 640 that can freeze, can and store up to 50,000 cases of fish.

By contrast, a typical New England fishing vessel, generally an old trawler, might average 75 feet in length and carry a crew of from five to seven men, according to Edward Nickerson, the executive director of the New England Fisheries Steering Committee, an association of commercial fishermen.

Not Frozen

The ship might have a capacity of 150,000 pounds of fish, ice frozen rather than frozen. Mr. Nickerson said, but he added, "they rarely would get more than 75,000 because it isn't available."

"The plants are working at 50 to 60 per cent of capacity because the fish aren't there," he said.

Five years ago, a typical trip would be about a week; now the ships stay out 10 days and come back half empty.

The rapid decline of the fish, coupled with years of frustration over attempts at international agreement on regulations, led to pressure for passage of the 200-mile Fishing Zone Act, which went into effect on March 1.

In the Zone

In the zone, foreign nations are allowed quotas of some fish, while other species and areas are placed off limits to let the stock build up.

At first, the White House blocked three requests by the Coast Guard to seize Soviet vessels for alleged violations of the act, including one that did not have the required license. Then, early Sunday, the cutter *Decatur* was allowed to seize the stern trawler, charging it with catching more than its limit of herring.

The Coast Guard has repeatedly emphasized that it is the illegal portion of the refrigerator ship that is being seized rather than the vessel itself. The ship was boarded early Sunday; the cargo was seized early Monday.

The refrigerator ship contained two kinds of strictly prohibited fish: 93 metric tons of ocean perch and 1,696 metric tons of cod. Jesse Whitehurst, an agent of the National Marine Fisheries Service, said, in addition to 16.02 metric tons of river herring that was over the 1 per cent quota allowed as an incidental catch.

Comdr. Albert Buechler, skipper of the cutter *Reliance*, said that he had recommended that the ship be seized but that an order had come back to seize only the cargo.

During the day boxes of fish were unloaded from the trawler to trucks of the Bay State Lobster Co. for storage.

Eligible for Parole in July

Liddy's Sentence Is Commuted by President

By James T. Wooten

WASHINGTON, April 13 (NYT).—President Carter yesterday commuted the 30-year prison term of Gordon Liddy to eight years, thus making the last of the final Watergate burglary defendants still in jail eligible for parole in July.

The President, a White House spokesman said, acted on a recommendation from Attorney General Griffin Bell and "in the interest of equity and fairness."

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chain, meaning the fish cannot propagate themselves. In recent years, once common fish like cod, haddock and flounder have become increasingly rare.



CAPITAL VIEW—Away from it all in the political focal point of the United States are Amy Carter, the President's daughter, sharing her White House South Lawn tree house with Jason, the President's grandson.

White-Cell Collection Facilitated

Cancer Patients May Profit From New Blood Technique

By Jane E. Brody

SARASOTA, Fla., April 13 (NYT).—A simple, inexpensive new technique for collecting white blood cells from blood donors may help to prevent life-threatening infections in many thousands of patients who are treated with anti-cancer drugs, a hematologist has reported.

The method, which requires no costly machinery or specially trained personnel, "can be done in a doctor's office," the hematologist, Dr. Joseph Djerassi, told the closing session of the American Cancer Society's seminar for science writers.

If broadly applied, he estimated that it could currently benefit about 100,000 U.S. cancer patients a year and make possible "more aggressive" drug treatment in many additional patients. "The amount of anti-cancer drugs that can be given at any one time is frequently limited by the fact that the drugs temporarily suppress the ability of the bone marrow to manufacture infection-fighting white blood cells."

Dr. Frank Rauscher, vice-president for research at the American Cancer Society and former director of the National Cancer Institute, said Dr. Djerassi's development was "of first-order importance" and "will bring the benefits of white cell transfusions to a lot more patients in an economic way."

Currently, Dr. Rauscher said, only about 1,000 patients a year get white cell transfusions because the collection technique is slow and costly, dependent on expensive machinery and highly trained medical personnel. One of the machines currently in use, which costs about \$17,000, was developed seven years ago by Dr. Djerassi, who is director of research hematology at Mercy Catholic Medical Center in Darby, Pa. A more widely used machine for collecting white cells costs \$42,000.

Instead of an expensive electronic gadget, Dr. Djerassi said, his new "machine" is a simple reclining chair with ordinary blood-donor bags. A pint of blood is collected in the usual way and spun in an ordinary blood bank centrifuge to separate out the plasma and the platelets, the cells that help the blood to clot.

Then sterile salt water and a plasma expander called hydroxyethyl starch are added to the remaining mixture of red and white blood cells and the bag is left to hang for 10 to 15 minutes until the red cells settle to the bottom. The red cells are drained off and returned along with the plasma to the donor, who can then donate another pint for collection of platelets and white cells.

Altogether, Dr. Djerassi said, the donor contributes the equivalent of six pints of blood over a three-hour period. The donor's body is able to replace the donated white cells within minutes and the platelets overnight, Dr. Djerassi added.

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On Edge of Skid Row

20-Ton Baseball Bat Sculpture Adds a Little Swing to Chicago

By Bryce Nelson

CHICAGO, April 13.—Chicago, the city of the big shoulders and hard-hitting clout, has erected a 20-ton, 100-foot steel baseball bat, which may become the city's most fitting sculptural symbol.

"Clout" is already the nickname given to the bat by some Chicagoans but sculptor Claes Oldenburg said in an interview yesterday that the proper name is "Batcolumn." Some visitors referred to it simply as "the bat."

Oldenburg's bat is the tallest sculpture ever financed by the art-in-architecture program of the U.S. General Service Administration (GSA) and is one of the tallest sculptures in the United States.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., last year condemned GSA art projects including the \$100,000 the government paid Oldenburg to build the bat, and gave the projects his "fleece of the month" award for what he terms wasteful spending of the taxpayers' money.

Near Skid Row
A tall crane set the gray sculpture into place yesterday on W. Madison St., at the edge of the city's skid row.

Differs gathered to watch the addition to their run-down neighborhood. "Truly baty," one bearded wit proclaimed.

Not all were critical. Joe Baker, a shirtless man who identified himself as a tramp, a derelict and a misfit, said: "I think they should put a bat up on every corner. Look at that, there's a lot of jobs in building that bat and putting it up. Let's put the country back to work and get these bums around here off welfare."

"I think that guy can get \$100,000 for building this bat, more power to him," said Carleton Wood, who had drifted here from Los Angeles.

Some Chicagoans were astounded. "I think it's crazy to spend \$100,000 for a piece of iron when people are hungry," said Millage Jernigan, Jr., a postman. "I can see it in front of a baseball field, but not here. That money came out of our pockets, man."

"It looks good, though," his friend Sammy Ford said, looking past the tall bat toward the Sears tower, the world's tallest building, a few hundred yards to the southeast.

The bat is to be unveiled formally tomorrow by Joan Mondale, wife of the Vice-President, at a dedication that will be attended by Oldenburg and baseball star Ernie Banks.

Oldenburg, 48, well-known for his sculptures of giant typewriters, bathtubs, hamburgers and ice cream cones, said that his bat "could be called a monument both to baseball and the construction industry."

'City of Impact'
He said that the bat was not designed to express the concept of clout, but that it was a "form that suggests movement and impact." Chicago is a city of a lot of impact, a very direct city, a very realistic city. We wanted a form without any frills, a very clear, simple architectural form.

Oldenburg believes his sharply vertical bat fits in among Chicago's skyscrapers. He said that the bat's open steel lattice-work construction was influenced by "Chicago's construction forms, the bridges, the elevated (train tracks), all the steel construction of buildings. It's a very architectural place and in that sense it relates to Chicago."

Oldenburg said that the sculpture "is very different from the other big sculptures in town, those by Pablo Picasso and Alexander Calder." This is Oldenburg's first Chicago structure. Previously, he had drawn plans to build a giant windshield wiper statue pivoting on Buckingham Fountain in Grant Park, to put rear-view mirrors on Navy Pier to reflect the city's skyline, and to construct a building shaped like a clothesline at the site of the Chicago Tribune tower. Most of his sculptures have been in the East.

"I would like to get a sculpture on the West Coast, in San Francisco or Los Angeles. I haven't succeeded yet," he said. Oldenburg says it may have cost him more than \$100,000 to build the thing, and that there may be nothing left to pay himself a fee.

As for the dedication tomorrow, he said: "I hope I don't have to speak. There isn't that much you can say about it."

Hopes in the Caribbean

Diplomacy under the Carter administration has taken some strange forms. There is, of course, Andrew Young, who has reversed the Moynihan tradition of preaching to the Third World in the UN by preaching to the United States about the Third World. And there is that volunteer healer of Cuban-U.S. wounds, George McGovern, who has adopted the ping-pong diplomacy of China. Unfortunately, Cuba, which has a quite Japanese delight in baseball, wanted to see the New York Yankees. Instead, Sen. McGovern brought them basketball players from South Dakota.

To be sure, it was not wholly the senator's fault that questions of trade boycotts, bases at Guantanamo and fishing rights should be relegated to the basketball court. Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, who has had experience in dealing with owners of the Oakland A's and other clubs and whose powers are challenged by persons who seem to Mr. Kuhn considerably more dangerous than anti-Castro exiles in Florida, decided that there should be an all-star team sent to Havana, rather than simply the Yankees. But Mr. Kuhn still appears confident that there will be an exchange of baseball teams between Cuba and the United States—provided the State Department agrees.

And Sen. McGovern will continue to work to lift the U.S. embargo on Cuban trade. The Castro regime regards this as a first step toward better relations; whether the United

States will find that other first steps are required before this one can be taken rests with the White House. There are any number of possibilities here: civil rights in Cuba; nationalized properties of U.S. citizens; hijacking of planes and activities by Cubans against Castro or for him in Latin America; just what the Cubans are doing in Africa.

But whatever the personalities and the techniques that have been employed in trying to patch up ties between the United States and the island where a number of Army and Navy men died under the Stars and Stripes to end Spain's overlordship there, and where the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis interposed a mutual trauma, the fact remains that some progress is being made. It may seem odd to reconcile the fears and hatreds of the battlefields upon the baseball field, but the world today is a strange one, and whatever can lead to renewed friendship is to be preferred to acts and words that lead to bitterness.

George McGovern was by no means the most successful—from almost any point of view—presidential candidate in U.S. history. His views on Cuba are not to be taken at the foot of the letter, any more than his campaign speeches were. But he is trying; he does have a high goal, and hopes for his success in this endeavor are consistent with the interests of the United States, the Western Hemisphere—and, now, the African continent.

Zaire Made Clear

A peculiar international game is now being played out in Central Africa. The playing field is Zaire, once the Congo, an extremely poor country torn by tribal rivalry. Secessionists bent on reclaiming their copper-rich province of Shaba (formerly Katanga), from the central government headed by General Mobutu, moved into the country from Angola a few weeks ago, stimulating alien interventions that require the genius of Evelyn Waugh to do them justice. Since weighty geopolitical and ideological considerations are being imposed on this pathetic conflict, it is worth a few moments to sort out the participants:

The secessionists, mainly Luba tribesmen, are essentially the same as those once known as the Katangan gendarmes. They have been struggling intermittently for independence of their portion of Zaire since Belgium lost control of the essentially artificial nation called the Congo, in 1961. They once fought with the backing of European mining interests. They later fought alongside Portuguese colonial interests in Angola. Most recently, they have fought as allies of the Soviet-backed Cuban interventionists in Angola. The key to their odd alliances through the phases of the Angolan civil war was that the Lubas joined at every stage with anyone who opposed the Bakongos—their Zaire adversaries who also live and fight in Angola. The Luba ideology has been Luba alone. Their determination has been fueled by the fact that Zaire's central government has been largely controlled by the Bakongos.

When the Lubas marched back from Angola into Shaba this year, Mobutu cried that the Cubans—and Russians—were coming and called for help.

The United States, reflexively sympathetic to a traditional ally and troubled by the thought that a Soviet zone of influence could spread from Angola on the Atlantic clear across to Tanzania and Mozambique on the Indian Ocean, sent two planeloads of aid and then paused. Tuesday, contending it had refused to send weapons, Washington

announced donation of a cargo plane and other "nonlethal" aid worth \$13 million.

Belgium, still with strong ties to its former colony, sent military equipment and "instructors."

Communist China, ever quick to perceive a Soviet threat, promised support and cheered everybody else into the fray.

Egypt's President Sadat, sensing a threat to his allies in the Sudan, or an opportunity for getting American weapons, announced his solidarity with Mobutu.

The Sudan's President Numeiri later announced a readiness to help. Morocco, seeking allies against Algeria, sent troops to help fight the Lubas.

France airlifted the Moroccans and revealed that French "instructors" were near the front to teach the Mobutu forces how to handle previously sold equipment.

No black African nation, with the possible exception of Angola, has so far involved itself in the contest. Nigeria, the most influential black state in the region, has offered to mediate the dispute, with encouragement from some American officials. There things stand, so far. An army of perhaps 5,000 Luba tribesmen, most recently armed by Angolans and Cubans in conformity with the interests of the Soviet Union, is posed against Mobutu's army of about 30,000 assisted in some fashion by the United States, Belgium, China, Egypt, Morocco, France and the Sudan. Probably not since the European powers meddled in the Balkans at the start of the century has the world witnessed such a confusion of ideology, adventurism and self-interest.

The first American response was reflexive. Tuesday's can be fairly described as reflective. It implies a reluctance to plunge in deeply but a desire nonetheless to orchestrate the interventions and to fill in the aid gaps. With Ambassador Andrew Young, we believe Americans ought to be concerned about Zaire but also about the anticolonial sensitivities of the surrounding black African nations. The instinct for intervention seems great but the case for it is not at all clear.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French Action in Zaire

French action proclaims that the West has an interest to be defended in Zaire, which France is not prepared to let go by default. This would evidently have happened in President Giscard d'Estaing's view. If France had refused King Hassan's request for the airlift now nearing the end of its mission.

The West's interest needs identifying. Crudely put, it lies in not allowing Zaire to go the way of Angola, or—to take another parallel—Ethiopia. The invaders of Shaba come from President Neto's Marxist Angola, and are logistically supported by him, even if President Castro's denials that any Cubans are involved is true. The Angolans, not to

mention Mr. Castro, have made it clear that they regard Zaire as a country ripe for a people's revolution against "the ruling clique."

—From the Times (London).

The French decision to give transport assistance to Zaire means a further internationalization of a rather obscure conflict in an African country, where a weak and corrupt regime in every possible way tries to survive. In the meantime the opposing party, whose motives as far as they are inspired by "proletarian internationalism," does all that is possible to topple that regime. European powers, which no longer have "power," should do better to keep out of it than to meddle with it.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

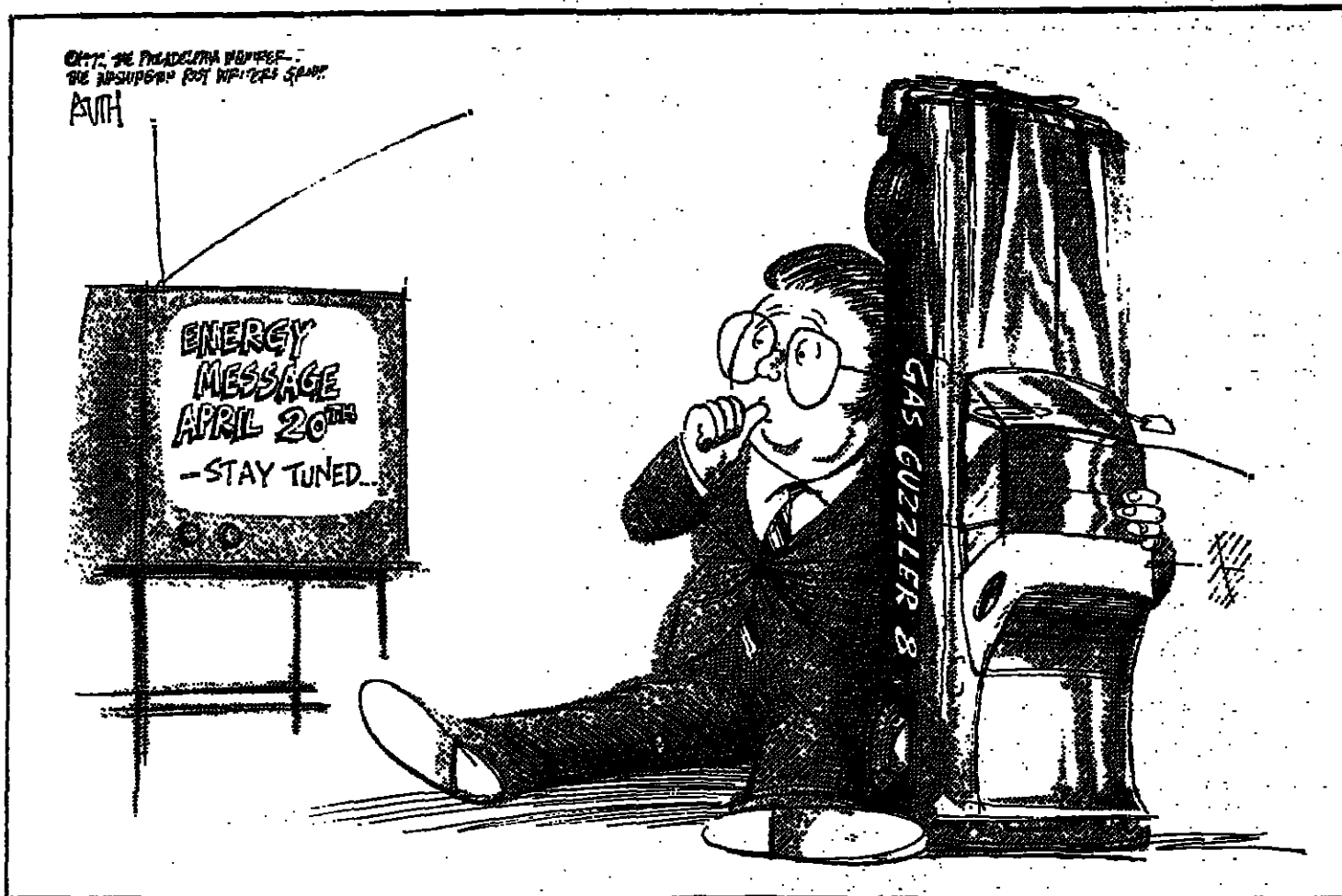
April 14, 1902

NEW YORK—A circular has been issued by the Rhode Island Society, which includes several well-known men among its members, offering a gold medal to the composer of a suitable air for the American national anthem, "America." The circular points out that the tune to which America is now sung is that of "God Save the King," written in 1740 by Henry Carey and the words by Professor Samuel Francis Smith, D.D., a Baptist clergyman of Boston.

Fifty Years Ago

April 14, 1927

LONDON—The present majority of three million men voters will be transformed into a plurality of two million women voters at the next general election with the decision of the Government to give votes to women over twenty-one years of age on the same terms as men, which was confirmed by Prime Minister Baldwin this evening. Mr. Baldwin announced that the extension of the franchise would not be accompanied by a redistribution of seats.



SALT With Brezhnev—or Without

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The impression that Leonid Brezhnev is on his last legs, which was carried away from the Kremlin by one member of the Vance mission to Moscow, is contradicted by another member of the delegation, who saw no sign that Brezhnev was ill. The first witness told a reporter that Brezhnev "looked to me like someone with only a few weeks to live." The second witness, Paul Warnke, the chief SALT negotiator, told the world on television that the Brezhnev he saw was not a sick man. How can the contradiction be resolved?

Probably neither impression is strictly accurate, and the truth, as happens so often, is somewhere in between. The contradiction was resolved by Warnke himself when he added that Brezhnev, who is now 71, was "obviously" aging, and that the administration was therefore anxious to have a SALT agreement "before there is any change of leadership" in the Kremlin.

In other words, while the administration may not be able to assess precisely Brezhnev's state of health—or may be unwilling to do so in public—it is proceeding on the assumption that the possibility of his demise adds a sense of urgency to the negotiations. But there are those who disagree.

Pressure of Time

They argue that any agreement concluded in these circumstances would necessarily be rushed, and therefore unsatisfactory. They recall that the most criticized clauses of earlier arms control agreements were negotiated at summit meetings, under the pressure of time, and were later found to pose previously unsuspected problems. If the administration's purpose, they say, is to rush through an agreement before a more hawkish leadership takes over from Brezhnev, then Washington's eagerness would put it in a weaker bargaining position.

Both President Carter and his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, have criticized previous administrations for unduly hastening the SALT proceedings for the sake of summitry, and they might therefore be thought unlikely to make the same mistake. But Henry Kissinger, too, had made much the same criticism of the summits that preceded his own elevation to the top—and, once there, made the very mistakes for which he had criticized his predecessors.

Carter used to argue that summits should be held only to ratify agreements reached by the negotiators, but Warnke now says that a summit is possible even if no such agreements are reached. Carter is a practical and persuasive man, he explains, who would be anxious to exercise his advocacy at the highest level if that became necessary.

Feel of Power

This is also what Nixon, Ford and Kissinger thought of themselves, and they acted accordingly. The feel of power acts as a great persuader on those who possess it. The exercise of power imposes its own needs and patterns of behavior on its practitioners, and these vary little from administration to administration. To say this is not to charge the Carter administration with hypocrisy, but to come to terms with the facts of political life in both Washington and Moscow, since the patterns in the two capitals are so intertwined that they cannot be considered in isolation from each other. It is the possibility of Brezhnev's demise, political if not physical, that is speeding up the return to summitry. This is something that should have been on the agenda of the Vance mission, because the pattern in Moscow was evident and was publicly commented upon before the failure of the mission became apparent. It is certainly something that should be on the White House agenda now.

The reasons why a change in the Kremlin could affect the outcome of the SALT negotiations have been rehearsed often enough, but no one has put them more

persuasively than Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, when he was complaining about the Moscow press conference about the new policy of the Carter administration. The Kremlin sees Carter's SALT proposals as a complete reversal of the policies followed by previous administrations. Brezhnev puts it differently, but it amounts to the same thing. The U.S. proposals, Brzezinski says, "constitute a truly creative and historically novel framework for our strategic relations."

Gromyko's response to this "novel" approach was to ask:

"Where would we be if, with the coming of a new leadership in some country, everything positive that has been achieved in relations with some other country were to be canceled? What stability of relations with other countries could there be in such a case?" Of course, he was talking of the "new leadership" in Washington only. Or was he?

However unintentionally, Gromyko was providing the text for Warnke's sermon on the need for a SALT agreement "before there is any change of leadership" in the Kremlin. While the warnings against undue haste and the pit-

falls of summitry have their validity, the history of Soviet succession crises shows that a new leadership is usually beholden to the military. An agreement reached before Brezhnev's departure from the scene would be better from every point of view, including that of the Soviet Union, because it would result from mutual concessions. Any agreement reached after his departure would be largely dictated by the military and would merely serve to perpetuate the arms race—which is what the Carter administration says of previous SALT agreements.

The President's Political Playoffs

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The storm clouds are gathering over the White House and the Capitol building. Jimmy Carter's energy, trade, tax, welfare, farm, and public works policies are coming up for decision. He has defined his destination, but the Congress is now demanding a road map. In short, after a good season, the President is coming down to the political play-offs.

The evidence is clear all over this town. You can hardly hire a room in a good hotel here, even at outrageous prices, because the big-business, labor, farm, conservation, disarmament, and other special-interest lobbyists know that the first big test of the Carter administration is coming up—not only with him personally, but primarily with the Congress. The Carter energy program, due in about a week, is the most dramatic case in point. Almost everybody has been complaining around here that no president since the original Middle East oil embargo in Richard Nixon's days has given us a practical energy program; but if my information is correct, Jimmy Carter is going to come up with one that will startle the auto companies and unions, and produce a major debate within the nation and the Congress.

Carter's policy may not be as severe when it is finally announced as it sounds now. For, a lot of people are playing political and propaganda games with oil—leaking about high taxes on gas, oil and big, wasteful cars, etc.—but, in the end, the Carter program is still likely to be very harsh.

They're the Same

It is interesting that the new President picked James Schlesinger as his energy chief. Politically, his records are very different, but philosophically they are very much the same: They are troubled by the slackness of American life, and want the American people to face up and shape up. Both of them are talking, not merely about a higher price of gas but a new austere way of American life.

So the first three months of President Carter's administration may have been very deceptive. The press has concentrated on

his style, his language, his symbols, his news conferences, his television appearances, his family, his energy, and his down-home small-town manners. But the guess here is that there is something much more serious behind all this cosmetic politeness.

His tactics and his timing may be wrong, but the way I hear it from his closest advisers, he is determined to conserve oil and gas (or make the people pay stiff taxes for wasteful alternatives); to make the Soviets face up to a serious disarmament program; to cut the export of U.S. military arms to the rest of the world; to fight George Meany and the rest of the protectionist labor leaders, and to defy the congressional leaders who insist on spending billions on public works programs Carter thinks are wasteful and unnecessary.

Confrontation

This may state the coming struggle for power between Carter and the political forces at home and abroad too starkly, but obviously a major confrontation is coming, and the first question is whether he can get the leaders of his own party—mainly Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, and Speaker Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts to persuade the committee chairmen and other elders of the Congress to go with him.

They will go with him on the human rights and arms control controversy with the Soviets, even though they have doubts about his tactics, his timing, and his sudden diplomacy, but when they have to choose between the price of gas and Jimmy Carter, nobody here can guess what they'll do. For the President is almost certainly going to suggest sacrifices that will infuriate both the auto manufacturers and the automobile unions, and propose a wholly different way of using and thinking about the automobile in America.

It will be some struggle, particularly since Carter is fighting on the Soviet front, the Middle Eastern front, the African front, the Cuban front, the Panama front and various other fronts at the same time.

In short, he has greatly increased his political capital, but now he has to spend it, particularly on his energy policy, and this could be critical in his relations with Congress for the rest of his years in office.

Letters

U.S. and Mideast

President Carter has repeatedly stated that the parties to the Middle East conflict must come together, and that they and no one else can negotiate a peace settlement acceptable to both sides. It would seem evident, however, that the enormous U.S. aid Israel has received in dollars and armaments, is now receiving from the U.S. government, is giving the future makes it extremely difficult, and this writer believes it to be impossible, for the Arabs to negotiate directly with the Israelis; for this aid prescribes peace on Israel's terms and contravenes President Carter's statement to that effect.

It was no doubt the funding of Israel with billions of dollars since its establishment, and even before that by U.S. Zionists, that the Jewish state was dubbed in some U.S. quarters as the 51st U.S. state. One might then ask: Isn't the state and status of Israel itself to a great extent the aftermath of this aid, both material and political? If so, while Israel is the root cause of the conflict, the United States must be considered the real party to this, the United States is simply dodging its responsibility.

N. KHATTAR.

Soviet Buildup

I was very happy to have at last the opportunity of reading an authoritative account of the active role of Brezhnev in the Soviet buildup of its military strength (NYT, March 31). Daniel O. Graham, former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency, has given the American public a view of where we stand in our SALT negotiations that few have appreciated until now. In the same issue the Page 1 banner article laments our failure to make progress at the recent talks and points to the exasperation of some reporters with our gov-

ernment that it should insist that overall Soviet-U.S. relations had not been impaired.

Detente, which is simply a relaxation of international tensions, does not necessarily mean we can accept to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union which would cause it to desist from its imperialistic aims or that it would give up its policy of antagonism with the intent to keep us on the defensive. As long as our representatives are able to continue to talk with them, that should suffice. By having negotiations such as those on SALT, the Russians are given hope that we will continue to make concessions while they give nothing in return. For our part, we are able to buy time, if nothing else, until some fundamental change within the Warsaw Bloc or between Communist countries in general should come about that would reduce or eliminate the danger the Soviet Union now poses for the United States and the free world.

If this is brought home by our media, they may not sell as many newspapers but they would certainly do our country a service by removing the scare phenomenon which places such stress on our President and secretary of state that they are forced to bargain from weakness rather than with the strong backing of a knowledgeable public.

HARRISON LEWIS.

An Exchange

After reading the NYT of April 6, the boys in the local pub want to make a deal. They'll find out where the London dock laborer 'People' got an alarm clock that lasted 47 years if the Dallas police (News Analysis) will reveal where to get a tape recorder which can identify by name a person who enters a bedroom and takes a shotgun out of a drawer.

AL. HIX.

'A Little Chicken On Race'

By Joseph Krai

WASHINGTON.—The spit-knony must have smiled Andrew Young, apologist for the day for calling the 1% "little chicken on race." I have laughed aloud when bassard Young's British col at the United Nations at the apology.

For what's wrong with "a little chicken on race"? a cautious attitude on the plosive subject by far the part of valor?

Race is an explosive; not because of twisted gogues who exploit what ened people are pleased (the diseased minds of the You don't, as the Rodger Hammerstein song from "Pacific" avers, "have to be to hate").

On the contrary, dema have at all times had easy tings with race (or relig class) because of the man which groups of people are to each other. Kinship and munity inevitably center: some unifying principle.

The principle may be a class or occupation. From Middle Ages through the Revolution the nobility of ferent European nations feer to one another than peasants of the same count- teen peasants there a similar community—as it now among the Untouchable India.

Religion

Religion has also served unifying principle. Jews, vi we find ourselves, are on most salient example of a munity based on creed. So in all corners of the globe, I show a special respect for Presbyterian Church (USA) defines them as a common fact that Indians looked in the Bible and saw a Catholic God Germans found in the hea Protestant God, says much about their conditions on than what they saw up a.

Consanguinity, or race, p perhaps the strongest bond affinity. The Chinese have together for millennia as people, Black Africans—as Haley's book "Roots," w fact or fiction, shows powerful bonds of race. It surprising that, when penn countries have soue hardened themselves into a of fist, they invoke—howev- ly such compacts as the I or German "Racial

For the principle which people also sets them apart, munities define themselves a class, a creed, or a race p ly because it distinguishes from other communities. T Irish and the Poles retaina sense of identity against powerful neighbors by Catholic faith—which, bec was a bulwark, became exp intense.

But what happens whe community, thus united, into conflict with another munity, equally united, e same territory? Well, fr earliest times what has ha is the bloodshed and v which has made history k Voltaire's phrase, like a " of human crimes."

Namier Essay

The late Sir Lewis Nam an essay in which the f argument develops heavily, of a famous biblical enco "At the passage of Jorda men of Gilead slew for thousand Ephraimites for r much better than the n derivise: use of the word bolth" would seem to at "Art thou an Ephraimite?" the basic question: they t ascertain each man's comm

The religious wars of 17t tury Europe were noted for ferocity. Class struggles, i revolutions of France, Russ China, have been bloodier.

As to race conflict, this try has had its share. Fo nodes in the national reo uglier than the battles b whites and blacks in New during the Civil War or i cago during World War I, there are the Detroit riot's c on the streets, prison massa

The outer events of hisk well as its inner logic, d strate that it is foolhardy t race questions on the po a bayonet. Being chicken such smoldering animosities sense, and nobody knows it than Andy Young. Indeed, I told me that the great r of Martin Luther King v bring the civil rights mov north to Chicago.

Finds Electronic Goods Get Subsidy

S. Court Acts on Japan Exports

By Jack Egan

YORK, April 13 (AP)—A decision that has widespread ramifications for world trade and could trigger an international trade war, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that electronic goods sold by United States are being subsidized by the Japanese government.

The court ruled that the subsidies, according to the original terms of the Japan-U.S. trade agreement, are not exempted from a consumption tax when they are exported.

The court ruling, which is the first of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Reopened.

[The officials said Tokyo is considering asking the U.S. government soon to revise domestic laws to give priority to GATT rules.]

If upheld, the ruling on the case brought by Zenith Radio Corp. would require the secretary of the Treasury to impose countervailing duties equal to the amount of the alleged subsidies.

The tax amounts to between 13 and 15 per cent on most of the covered products, which include television sets, stereo equipment, citizens' band radios, tape decks, and other electronic equipment. Total annual exports to the United States are estimated at \$1.5 billion, putting the duties at about \$200 million.

Although the Treasury has already decided to appeal the deci-

sion to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in Washington, D.C., and will seek an expedited hearing, the 40-year-old countervailing duty law under which the case was brought requires that importers immediately begin posting bonds on the potential duties. That could lead to quick price increases on many of the products involved in the ruling as importers try to get aside funds in case the decision is upheld.

Disruptions Possible

The result could possibly include disruption of commercial relationships as some retailers switch suppliers rather than absorb the 13 to 15-per-cent price increase. Beyond the dollars involved, what gives the ruling importance is that the Japanese government reimburses taxes to manufacturers on virtually all consumer goods that are exported, and the floodgates may now be open to similar cases from a large number of U.S. companies.

Furthermore, U.S. Steel Corp. has brought a very similar case in U.S. Customs Court involving \$2.5 billion in annual European exports of carbon steel to the United States.

U.S. Steel contends that nine European Economic Community governments, by refunding a 30-per-cent value-added tax to manufacturers when the product leaves their boundaries, are subsidizing their steel exports, and has asked that countervailing duties be levied as a result.

If U.S. Steel receives a summary judgment on its case, that would considerably widen the dollar amount of trade affected and raise the number of major U.S. trading partners involved in a serious showdown over trade to 10.

Even before yesterday's ruling, many government officials and businessmen have expressed concern about a growing protectionist spirit in trade.

President Carter last week refused to impose penalties on shoe imports despite a ruling by the U.S. International Trade Commission claiming that shoes were being "dumped" in this country at less than fair market value. He faces a similar decision on Japanese color television sets, and there are also recommendations to lower the quotas on how much sugar can be imported.

The very messy "Poker Suchman" deputy assistant Treasury secretary for tariff affairs, commented on the Customs Court ruling.

He indicated the government thought it would get a reversal on appeal, "but if the courts are going to sustain this position," Mr. Suchman said, "we will have to seek legislation" to change the countervailing duty law. "But we don't think they will," he added.

U.K. Takes Action

LONDON, April 13 (Reuters).—The British government has imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty of 20 a ton on Japanese non-alloy light steel sections imported into Britain after April 7, according to the Secretary of State for Trade, announced.

The provisional charge will last for three months while the department conducts a full investigation of allegations of dumping. If these allegations are upheld the charge will be replaced by a full anti-dumping duty, a department statement said.

If the allegations are refuted, any money deposited with customs will be returned, he added.

GE Denies Politics

PARIS, April 13 (AP-DJ).—General Electric Co. today denied reports (AP-DJ April 13) that it had abandoned plans to take over Claude S.A., a French manufacturer of lamps, because of the gains made by the Socialist-Communist coalition in last month's municipal elections.

GE said that it had been studying Claude with a view to acquiring a majority participation. "Based solely upon the results of this study of Claude's operations as they relate to GE's own lamp resources and marketing strategies, we informed International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. (the majority stockholder) that it appears unlikely that we will go further in this matter," the statement said.

Swiss Revising Index

BERNE, April 13 (Reuters).—Switzerland will publish a revised consumer price index from September this year, the government announced. The new index will take into account changes in consumer habits since the current index was established in 1966.

Girard Trust Bank has appointed Adria Chikoff as a deputy manager in the bank's London branch. She was formerly an assistant manager.

And Now, a Computer You Talk To

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP-DJ).—A system that converts the spoken word into data that a computer can digest is one of the latest advances in computer technology.

This voice-recognition system, as it is called, replaces the system that requires an employee to jot down critical information, which is then key-punched into a computer for future reference. "Talking to a voice-recognition system is something like telling a subordinate to do something—only in this case, the job gets done," says a brochure from Threshold Technology Inc. Such a system "requires people to talk," says Gordon Molesworth, a spokesman for Threshold. "This links man and computer on the human side."

Threshold, based in Chinnaminster, New Jersey, is regarded as a leader in this fledgling field, in which sales total only about \$2.2 million a year. Founded seven years ago by two RCA engineers—Thomas Martin and Marvin Herscher—Threshold has as customers 53 companies in 75 different locations.

These firms have paid \$10,500 to \$90,000 for a Threshold system, depending on its complexity. Another manufacturer, Scope Electronics Inc. of Reston, Virginia, says it has 25 clients that have paid a total of more than \$500,000 for its systems. In all, a half-dozen companies are marketing such products.

If a voice-recognition system is, as Mr. Molesworth puts it, a link between man and computer, the computer remains a bit standoffish. Before working with a human being, the machine wants a proper introduction. This means that the operator must tape his voice and utter the 30 to 50 words that generally make up the machine's vocabulary. Such information is stored in the computer. Because a person's voice is as unique as his fingerprints, each operator must make a

separate recording. Thereafter, before talking to the computer, the operator must punch a code to remind the system of his voice.

You can sympathize with the system if you have ever failed to recognize the telephone voice of a friend with a bad cold. Take the case of a worker on the assembly line of an Olin Corp. shotgun plant in New Haven, Conn. One day the computer refused to obey her commands, although she had long used the system. Finally it was discovered that the woman had a new set of false teeth that caused her to whistle when she pronounced "six," one of the computer's vocabulary words. The machine would not function as long as she whistled while she worked.

Such problems are only one reason that major computer companies are not yet that enthusiastic about voice-recognition systems. A spokesman for Control Data Corp. says they need to be lower-priced and to place less emphasis on enunciation "so that children could use the system and foreign phrases could be easily incorporated." Burroughs Corp. terms it "just too early to rate the system's success or failure." And Bell Telephone Laboratories Inc. says that "we're not even in the development stages" yet.

Still, many customers seem satisfied. This week the Chicago Mercantile Exchange completed the installation of a system allowing an employee to call out prices on trades as they are being completed on the floor. The prices flash instantly on a screen.

For the future, voice-system enthusiasts see an unlimited number of applications for their technology. Because of its sensitivity, they say, the system could identify persons trying to enter restricted areas. And it could also be used for instant verification of the identity of a person holding a credit card.

Now Have Record Share of Market

European Car Sales Are Soaring in Britain

LONDON, April 13 (AP-DJ).—European cars are taking a record share of the British car market, mainly due to the strong growth in domestic production caused by strikes and other industrial relations problems.

According to statistics from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT), sales of cars imported from Common Market countries surged 52 per cent in the first quarter of this year to a record 112,972 from 80,842 in the first three months of 1976.

Total car sales in Britain, on the other hand, increased only 2.1 per cent to 365,711 from 358,206 in the first quarter of 1976.

British Leyland Ltd., the country's largest car producer, last year exported over 100,000 vehicles in the first quarter to a four-week strike of 3,000 toolroom workers and other disputes. Leyland's first quarter domestic car sales fell to 95,990 from 102,232 a year earlier.

Ford Sales

Ford Motor Co. sales rose in the first quarter to 93,734 cars from 91,778, but British Ford has also been hurt by inadequate production.

The company transferred Capri production last year to the West German unit of Ford in hopes of building up its output of Escorts. However, output of this compact model has been running for much of the quarter at about 750 units a day, 25 per cent below planned production of 1,000 units a day.

British Ford has turned to its European sister companies to meet part of its demand. Nearly one quarter of the Fords sold in Britain so far this year have been imported from European units of Ford Motor Co.

The British unit of General Motors Corp., Vauxhall Motors Ltd., is also increasing its dependence on cars imported from European units of GM.

Of the 35,905 cars Vauxhall sold in Britain in the first quarter, 11,451 were "imported" by General Motors Belgium unit. General Motors also sold 4,486 Opel imported from its West German Adam Opel unit.

Nearly one quarter of the 20,627 cars Chrysler U.K. Ltd. sold in the first quarter were Alpines assembled in France or Simca models imported from France or Spain.

The sharpest gain in sales from car companies with headquarters in Europe came from Fiat of Italy. Fiat car sales in the first three months of this year surged 70 per cent to 18,217 from 10,735 a year earlier.

Citroen Noakes, marketing director of Fiat U.K. Ltd., says one reason for the strong gain in sales is "our excellent availability," something which few of the British-based manufacturers can claim.

Sales of French-made Renaults for the first quarter totaled 16,491, up only slightly from 16,038 a year earlier. Sales of West German Audi/Volkswagen cars eased to 12,427 from 12,903 in the first quarter of 1976.

The increase of European car sales has also been aided by an "understanding" that Japanese manufacturers have made to keep their share of the British market to about 10 per cent. In the first three months of this year Japanese cars in Britain totaled 30,960, or 8.5 per cent of the market.

Little changed from 31,654, or 8.8 per cent a year earlier.

Record Japan Output

TOKYO, April 13 (AP-DJ).—Toyota Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co. today announced record production and export totals for the fiscal year which ended in March, while domestic sales fell.

Toyota said its auto production in the fiscal year totaled a record high of 2,581,405 units, up 8.4 per cent from the prior year, while its exports rose 30.1 per cent from fiscal 1976 to a record 1,245,184 units. Domestic sales, however, fell 4.9 per cent to 1,331,354 units.

Nissan said its auto production in fiscal 1976 also totaled a record, up 9 per cent from fiscal 1975 to 2,301,444 units. Exports were up 15.3 per cent to a record of 1,124,528 units, while domestic sales slumped 3.7 per cent to 1,097,135 units.

IMF Optimistic on Payments Deficits

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP).—International Monetary Fund officials take the relatively optimistic view that the world can cope with the balance-of-payments deficit caused by oil imports, provided there is a gradual redistribution of the deficit burden.

But such a shift of the deficit burden—now running at about \$65 billion annually, of which about \$40 billion represents the oil deficit—will require positive action by West Germany, Japan, and a few other countries to reduce their current-account surpluses.

If necessary, the IMF newly charged with "surveillance" powers over exchange rates, is ready to press such surplus countries to let their exchange rates appreciate.

IMF officials believe that a consensus on these and other key international monetary issues can be reached at a meeting of the policy-making interim committee in Washington on April 27 and 28.

IMF managing director H. J. Witteveen reportedly intends to submit a proposal for a new supplementary IMF credit, which would enable hard-pressed nations to borrow on "high conditionality" to meet their balance-of-payments problems.

World Finance Collapse Seen After New Slump

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns warned yesterday that the international financial system is seriously overextended and "especially vulnerable" to collapse if there is another serious recession.

He said the "troubled circumstances that now exist" cannot be improved unless there is broad agreement among nations "that the system must be restructured to the vital objective of working our way back to more stable conditions in international finance."

Mr. Burns said the major debtor countries must cut back their international borrowing by holding down domestic spending and reducing inflation.

He said the amount of money available through international lending institutions like the IMF must be increased and he urged a major policy role for the monetary fund to insure that nations get their financial houses in order.

Warning on Oil

But the "painful" program Mr. Burns urged in a address to the Columbia University Graduate School of Business will come to nothing if the major oil-producing countries raise their prices again.

While not all of the debt problems in the international financial order can be traced to the five-fold increase in petroleum prices over the past four years, it is a major cause of balance-of-payments problems among nations, the central banker said.

Heads of state of the major industrial countries will meet in London next month to discuss the problems of the international economy. One of the major difficulties is the inability of many countries, especially poor ones, to pay for their oil bills.

Inflation and slow recovery from the worst recession since World War II also plague the world.

Bank Lending

The Fed chairman also warned private banks, which have been heavy lenders to hard-pressed countries, that they must carefully scrutinize their international loans and must also be careful not to undercut the IMF's attempt to impose economic discipline on many countries by offering credit on easier terms.

Mr. Burns said borrowing nations should be more "forthcoming" in supplying information to lenders which bear on their credit-worthiness. He suggested that some international institutions, such as the Basel-based Bank for

International Settlements (a central bank for European central banks), might draw up a list of information that all countries borrowing in the international market would be expected to make available to prevent or prospective lenders.

He also told bankers and bank examiners that they should be wary of concentrating loans in individual countries. "We should exercise of trying to reduce the massive payments imbalances traceable to the oil shock would be rendered futile."

Stocks Rally From Bout of Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP).—Prices closed slightly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today, recovering from sizable losses at midday.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, off nearly 8 points earlier, was down 3.39 points to 933.77 shortly before 3 p.m. The blue-chip average gained 22.43 points in the previous three sessions, including 13.06 yesterday. At 2 o'clock today the Dow was off 5.85.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up 1.02 at 938.18 after spurring over 22 points in the preceding three sessions.

Volume today totaled 21.8 million shares compared with 23.76 million yesterday. Overall advances outnumbered declines 775 to 615.

Profit-taking, which appeared in the final minutes of yesterday's rally, intensified this morning, sending prices lower. Analysts say reports detailing some tough energy proposals President Carter may make next week also worry investors.

In addition, brokers say a disappointing first-quarter earnings report from IBM helped accelerate the market's decline.

IBM closed at 273 3/4, off 5. Small computer manufacturers were under pressure. IBM's small computer division has scheduled "an important announcement" tomorrow. Digital Equipment, which was actively traded, closed down 3 1/4 at 41 3/8. Sperry Rand was down 3 3/4 at 34 3/4. Burroughs traded to 62 7/8, off 3/8, and Honeywell was also down 3/8, at 48 1/4. Control Data, which reported higher first quarter earnings, was up 1/8 at 21 3/4.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

IBM
First Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue 4,090.0 3,810.0
Profits 573.3 544.4
Per Share 3.82 3.63

International Paper
First Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue 650.1 666.2
Profits 46.6 63.6
Per Share 1.04 1.43

Westinghouse Electric
First Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue 1,420.0 1,440.0
Profits 53.2 47.2
Per Share 0.61 0.54

elf gabon

During its reunion of April 5, the Managing Board of ELF GABON decided to submit, at the General Shareholders Meeting, a proposal to set the net dividend for the 1976 fiscal year at Fr. 3,500 CFA (P.F. 70). Taking into account the sum already paid, the balance of the dividend to be distributed represents Fr. 1,900 CFA (P.F. 38).

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.
société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen
Registre de Commerce: Section B No. 8.927

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A. will be held at its registered office, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on 22nd April 1977, at 11.00 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- 1) To hear and accept the reports of:
 - a. the directors,
 - b. the statutory auditor.
- 2) To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1976.
- 3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended 31st December, 1976.
- 4) To elect the directors and the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 5) To declare a dividend of U.S.A. \$0.20 per share after amortization of previous realized and unrealized losses in accordance with article 23 of the articles of association.
- 6) Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken by the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder either in himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting. In order to take part at the statutory meeting on April 22nd, 1977, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

—Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A.
14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors.

European Banks Intervene

Slow Decline of Dollar

SEAS, April 13 (AP-DJ).—European banks intervened in exchange markets today in an apparent attempt to slow the decline of the dollar, which is against most European currencies, central bank sources

ception was the Bundesbank which did not step into the market to arrest the dollar's decline, these sources said.

The National Bank of Belgium bought \$12 million, the Netherlands Bank bought \$10 million and the Swedish central bank bought \$13 million. The National Bank took in all these banks are in the European joint monetary arrangement, the

Je the snake, the Bank of England was reported as user of \$80 million.

central bank foreign officials said that behind the dollar's decline were remarks, uttered in the market, by Reserve board chairman Burns.

Burns said that surplus should not actively tendencies toward ap-on in the value of their es in foreign exchange

remark, officials at Eu-central banks said, is in what is internationally namely that intervention only often erratic cur-movements and not at halt major trends.

n exchange bankers and bank officials agreed e Bundesbank's abstem dollar purchases can elined by the fact that the mark was at the id of the snake.

currencies float jointly a band of 2.25 per cent the dollar and of 4.5 per cent themselves.

is point during today's the mark was at its lower tion point against the krone and the Bundes-d 86.1 million kroner. In

Rock & Wilcox

Profits Increase

Profit for 1976

ON, April 13 (AP-DJ).—Rock & Wilcox, the electrical engineering concern, today re-ported profit last year rose million from \$9.4 million

sharp increase was caused lation of the accounts can Chain & Cable Co. 1976. The previous year, weeks of the subsidiary's ad been included.

cluded in last year's e earnings from Bab-0-per-cent interest in Hitachi KK of Japan, r of Babcock & Wilcox 1 million in 1976. The set a dividend for the 11 pence.

Londinese Loss

April 13 (Reuters).—n SpA registered a group 2 billion lire (\$184 mil- year compared with a billion lire in 1976, the reported today.

urocurrency

Interest Rates

	German	Swiss	French	Belgian
3 m	4 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
6 m	4 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
12 m	4 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
18 m	4 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
24 m	4 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
30 m	4 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
36 m	4 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
42 m	4 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
48 m	4 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
54 m	4 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
60 m	4 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

nyo Exchange

April 12, 1977

Price	Yen	Price	Yen
100	100.00	100	100.00
101	101.00	101	101.00
102	102.00	102	102.00
103	103.00	103	103.00
104	104.00	104	104.00
105	105.00	105	105.00
106	106.00	106	106.00
107	107.00	107	107.00
108	108.00	108	108.00
109	109.00	109	109.00
110	110.00	110	110.00

Weekly net asset value

on April 12, 1977

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$41.78

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$30.46

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Plazco, Holding & Plazco N.V., Herengracht 24, Amsterdam

We are pleased to announce that

EUGENE E. GONZALEZ

has been appointed an Advisor

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Incorporated

effective April 1, 1977

1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020

(Continued on next page)



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هكذا من الأصل

هبة امنه الاصل

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

New Issue
April 14, 1977

This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company <small>Limited</small>		Wood Gundy Limited
Salomon Brothers International <small>Limited</small>		Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) <small>Limited</small>
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.		Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) <small>Limited</small>
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.		S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.		
Banca Commerciale Italiana		A. E. Ames & Co. <small>Limited</small>
Bank of America International		Andersens Bank A/S Badische Bank
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurt, Bungenier (Overseas) <small>Limited</small>		Banca del Gottardo
Bank of Montreal		Bank of Bermuda <small>Limited</small>
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur		Bank Leu International Ltd.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.		Bank of Nova Scotia
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas		Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Union Européenne		Banque Nationale de Paris
		Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Baring Brothers & Co., <small>Limited</small>		Bank Worms
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale		H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Berliner Bank <small>Anstaltsgesellschaft</small>		Bayerische Vereinsbank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations		Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse		Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG		Citigroup International Bank <small>Limited</small>
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Crédit du Nord		County Bank <small>Limited</small>
Deiwe Europa N.V.		Crédit Industriel et Commercial
		Credit Suisse White Wald <small>Limited</small>
DG Bank <small>Deutsche Girozentralebank</small>		Delbrück & Co.
Dresdner Bank <small>Anstaltsgesellschaft</small>		Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Euromobiliare S.p.A. <small>Compagnia Europea Immobiliare</small>		Drexel Burnham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
First Chicago		European Banking Company <small>Limited</small>
		Robert Fleming & Co.
		Amex Bank <small>Limited</small>
		Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. <small>Limited</small>
		Bank Julius Baer International <small>Limited</small>
		Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
		Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft <small>Anstaltsgesellschaft</small>
		Bank Mees & Hope NV
		Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
		Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
		Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet
		Banque Rothschild
		Barclays Bank International <small>Limited</small>
		Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
		Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
		Burns Fry <small>Limited</small>
		Cazenove & Co.
		Commerzbank <small>Anstaltsgesellschaft</small>
		Crédit Commercial de France
		Crédit Lyonnais
		Creditanstalt-Bankverein
		Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -
		Dominion Securities <small>Limited</small>
		Effectenbank-Warburg <small>Anstaltsgesellschaft</small>
		First Boston (Europe) <small>Limited</small>
		Gefina International

by reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in terms of the national currencies of each of the following financial centers:

**The safe name for money.
Everywhere.** **Thomas
Cook**
Travellers Cheques

Quotations Quotations	In In	Canadian funds cents unless marked \$
700 Algoma		\$16 1/4 16 1/4 16 1/4 +
150 Asbestos		\$23 23 23 +
121 Bank Mont		\$14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4

1000 Cansoreway	517%	17%	17%
800 Cans Indus	521%	21%	21%
600 Cans Pw	521	20%	21
600 Cannt	527%	27%	27%
200 C Canth	160	160	160
1000 FncalCo	6%	6%	6%
1000 Gas Metro	526%	26%	26%
600 Imasco	517%	17%	17%
500 Molson A	511%	11%	11%
600 Mont Treat	58%	7%	7%
665 Power Cp	510%	10%	10%
1010 Price Co	522%	22%	22%
5275 Royal Bnk	516%	16%	16%
105 Roy R	514%	14%	14%
6000 Stear	430	425	430
4000 Zeilex	430	425	430
Total 25	429,621	shares.	

Open	Close	N.C.
152.30	151.20	+7.5

h	151.375	152.675	+2.2
12.5 kilol	152.15	153.38	+2.2

dollars per ounce.

(prices in \$/oz.)

Basis	May	Aug.	Nov.
145	8.00	10.50	—
198	3.50	7.75	—
153	—	5.50	9.00

1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

Tel. 312560 - Telex 28305

EAST FREQUENT DARY

FAST, FREQUENT, DAILY.

NEW YORK LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK **LOS ANGELES**
LOS ANGELES **NEW YORK**

American

American Airlines

2. Nucleic Acid Analyses

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

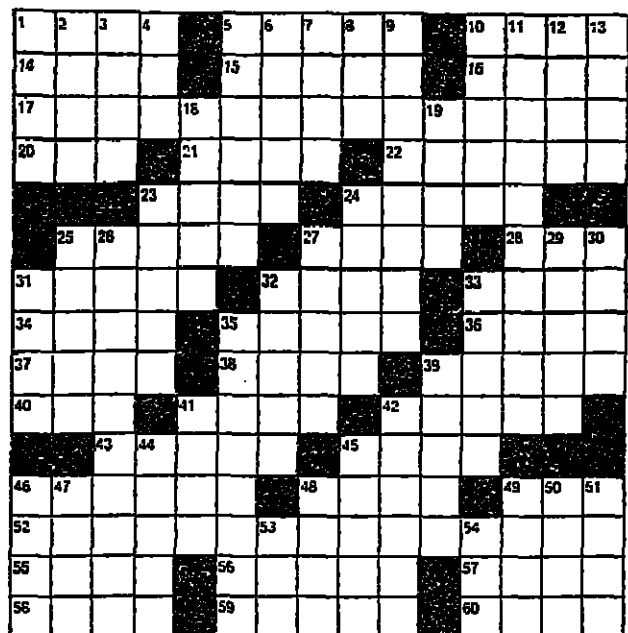
هذه امانة

[illegible]

County Bank Limited

March 1977

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Main feature
5 Drop in on
10 Chief
14 Mislay
15 As (usually)
16 Car part
17 U.S. talent
20 Made one
21 Stainers
22 Bouquets of a sort
23 — up on (crum)
24 Clean face
25 Gush
27 A Ponda
28 Commercial
31 Sojourn
32 House plant
33 Go like a
34 Roman's wife
35 Tremulous
36 Flatten a building
37 Aces' places
38 Jardinieres
39 External
40 Miss Merkel
41 Hardtops
- 42 "Stormy Weather" composer
43 Resplendence
46 Nervous
48 Moleman
49 Buddy
52 U.S. talent
53 Give the needle
56 Acknowledgment in radio
57 Electronic once-over
58 Algerian port
59 Glove material
60 Cat with no tail
- DOWN
1 Lobster feature
2 Hilly city
3 Kind of car
4 Dry: Prefix
5 Unoccupied
6 Wreath
7 Basks
8 Sort
9 Size of nail
10 Bow area
11 Pep up
12 Medicinal plant
13 Morning damps
- 14 Tusk material
15 Parrotade
16 Trilling sounds
17 Kennel sounds
18 Lowlander
19 Slanted publicity
20 Durable pants
21 Six plus six
22 Ending with team and seam
23 Ballet wear
24 Like cables and martens
25 As a matter of fact
26 Lodgings
27 Periodical
28 Shape of a funnel
29 Stick
30 Compare
31 Exhausted
32 Fire: Prefix
33 Retreat
34 Heavenly being: Fr.
35 Type of type
36 — impasse
37 Bobcat
38 Chit
39 Leathernecks' outfit: Abbr.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...

Now you can receive dozens of crossword puzzles each month in the *Herald Tribune Crossword Puzzle Magazine*. To subscribe, send check or money order for \$5 (6 issues) or \$10 (12 issues) to: HIT Corporation, Subscription Dept., 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

WEATHER

ALGAYE	0	F	W
ALGERIA	14	54	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	55	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Overcast
BEIRUT	15	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Overcast
BERLIN	11	51	Overcast
BRUSSELS	8	46	Rain
BUCHAREST	10	50	Overcast
BUDAPEST	8	46	Overcast
CASABLANCA	24	75	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Showers
COSTA MESA	11	52	Fair
DUBLIN	11	52	Showers
EDINBURGH	10	50	Fair
FLORENCE	16	61	Fair
FRANKFURT	12	54	Rain
GENEVA	11	52	Overcast
HELSINKI	12	54	Rain
ISTANBUL	19	62	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	Cloudy
LONDON	11	52	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Overcast

MADRID	0	F	W
MADRID	21	70	Fair
MILAN	17	63	Unfavorable
MOSCOW	15	59	Cloudy
MUNICH	8	46	Fair
NEW YORK	26	78	Cloudy
NICE	16	61	Fair
OSLO	3	38	Snow
PARIS	12	54	Overcast
PRAGUE	7	45	Rain
ROME	16	61	Fair
STOCKHOLM	12	54	Snow
TEHRAN	23	73	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	16	61	Fair
TUNIS	16	61	Overcast
VIENNA	8	46	Overcast
WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	24	75	Cloudy
ZURICH	8	46	Rain

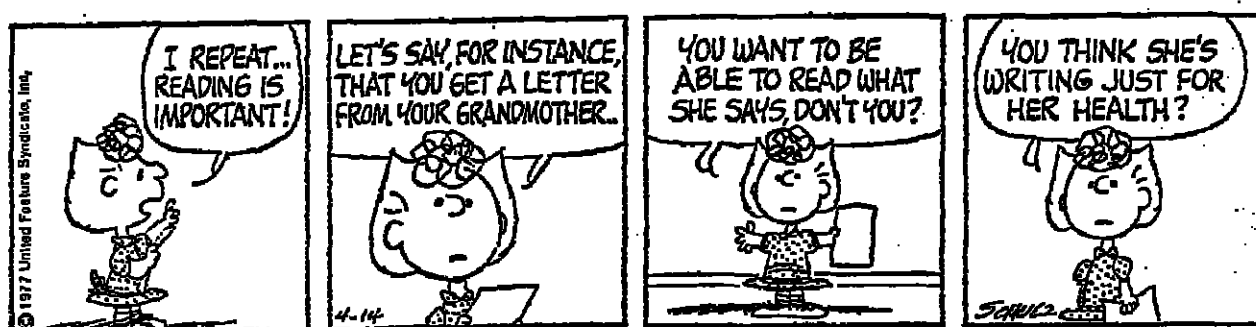
(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Baerfund	\$F27.20	(w) American Fund	\$6.75
(d) Baerfund	\$F27.20	(w) Baerfund	\$12.25
(d) Baerfund	\$F27.20	(w) Baerfund	\$12.25
(d) Baerfund	\$F27.20	(w) Baerfund	\$12.25
BANQUE VON ERNST & CO.		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) CSP Fund	\$F24.50	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) CSP Fund	\$F24.50	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) CSP Fund	\$F24.50	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Capital Int'l	\$F14.75	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Capital Int'l	\$F14.75	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
CREDIT SUISSE		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Credit Suisse	\$F17.50	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Credit Suisse	\$F17.50	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Credit Suisse	\$F17.50	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) DIT Invest	\$F17.50	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) DIT Invest	\$F17.50	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
FIDELITY		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Fidelity Div. Inv.	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Fidelity Div. Inv.	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
G.T. (BERNARD) LIMITED		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) G.T. Div. Inv.	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) G.T. Div. Inv.	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
JARDINE FLEMING		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
LLOYDS INT. MGT. CO. (GENEVA) S.A.		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERSEA Ltd.		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) P.G.O. Div. Inv.	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) P.G.O. Div. Inv.	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
SEPRIO		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Seprio Int'l Assets	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Seprio Int'l Assets	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Sofid Gro. Inv.	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Sofid Gro. Inv.	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
SWISS BANK CORP.		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Union Invest	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00
(d) Union Invest	\$13.12	(w) Capital International	\$F1.00

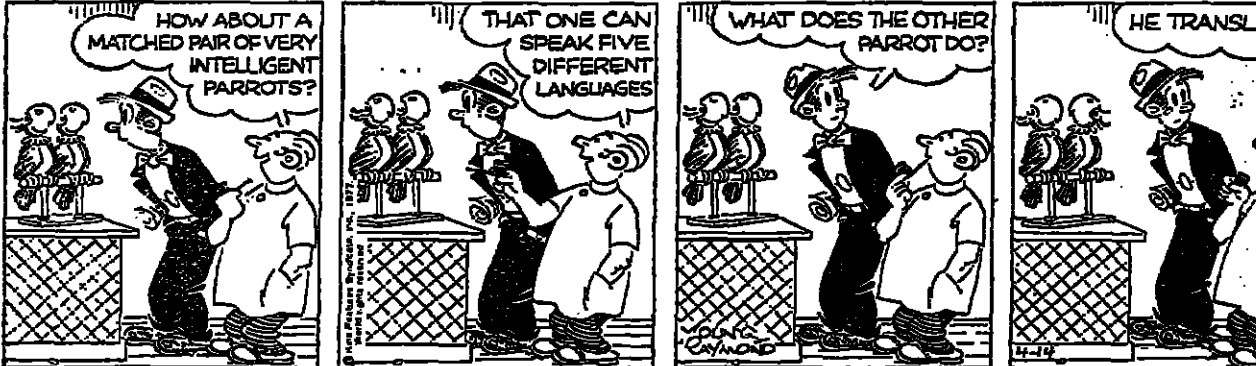
PEANUTS



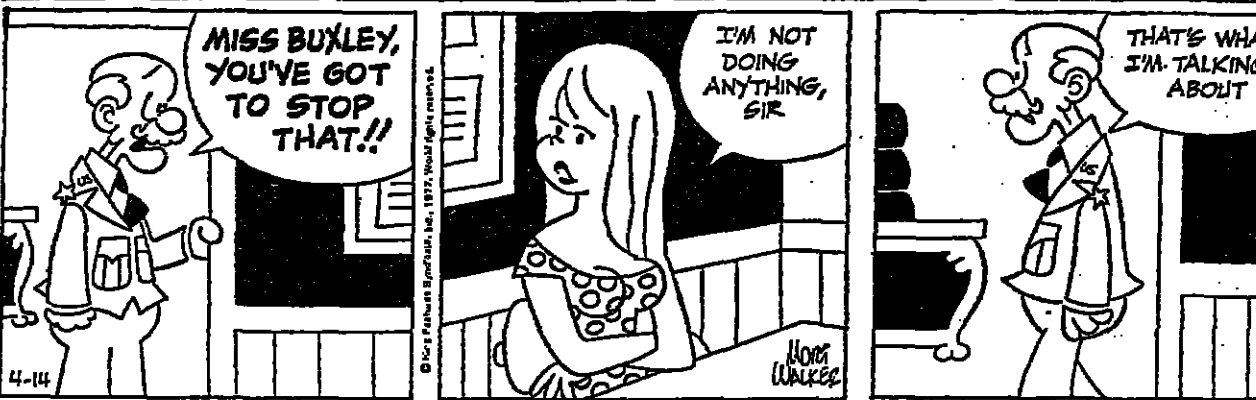
B.C.



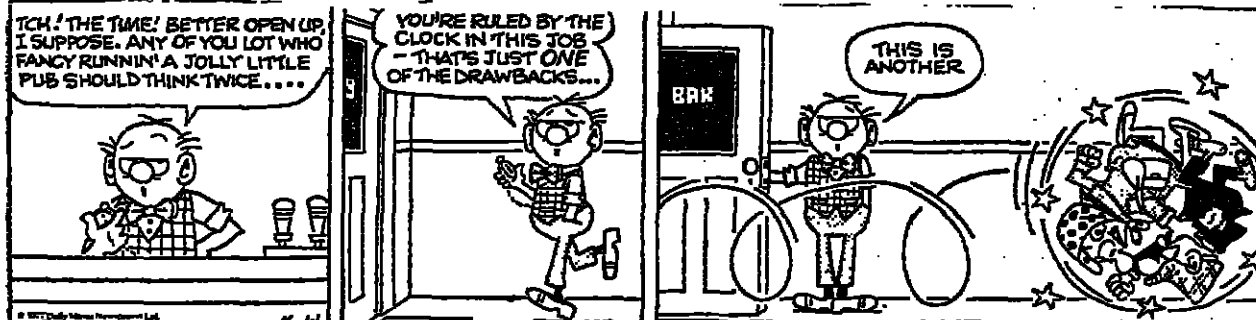
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY

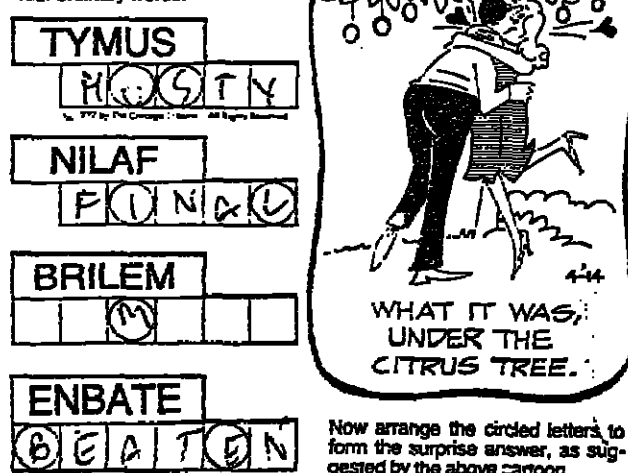


JUMBLE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: "SUB-LIME" (Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: BATON SHEAF JUGGLE CONVOY
Answer: The son is "reformed"—and has high moral principles—"HONEST"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

A BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER

By Joan Didion, Simon & Schuster, 272

Reviewed by Doris Grumbach

DENIS Donoghue has remarked in an essay, on the imagination that "in reading literature we engage the words not to translate them out of themselves into something else—such as a meaning—but to register their presence." This is what Joan Didion's dispassionate and complex new novel has just such a presence, so, in talking about "A Book of Common Prayer," the weighty questions of meaning are not inevitably raised. We can be content with the extraordinary presence of her words.

Joan Didion will be remembered by readers of "Play It as It Lays" as an original and witty novelist whose voice once heard is not easily forgotten, and by those lucky enough to have come upon her book of essays, "Slouching Towards Bethlehem," as a critical writer of power and perception. I think this new book, for all its difficulties and tangles, is her best so far; it is proof of her talent and of an intellect at play in the fields of fiction.

The "tangles" mentioned above are plot intricacies. No retelling is going to make a reader of this review entirely clear about it all. One of the difficulties lies in the disappearing voice of the narrator whom Miss Didion takes great care to set up: a 60-year-old American anthropologist, Grace Strasser-Mendans, the widow of a Central American landed gentleman in the small country of Boca Grande who now administers his huge coffee fields. Her Spanish family by marriage is part of the small cast of characters, her son is a peripheral addition, and a customary violent revolution (almost part of the expected geography in such countries) is the climax.

Having clearly established herself as the teller of the tale about another American woman, the deluded Charlotte Douglas whose fate (we are informed on the first page) is that "she died, hopeful," and describing herself as a pessimistic witness, sick with cancer, a student of delusion, Grace disappears, more often than not, from the narration. Of course Charlotte might well have told her all these intimate details of her past, about the months she spent with her first husband

Or perhaps he language of rell the title indicate petition from a I absent god. "A Prayer," has many together by suppli We touch its ter enghue in its ev nough said, we sorbing fictional real, drab world.

BRIDGE

As bridge columns go, this one is unique. Every main diagram has been intended to have 52 cards, although the fates have intervened on a few occasions. But today we show only 26 cards, quite intentionally.

The object of this proceeding is to insure that the reader has a fair opportunity to solve a difficult playing problem without being distracted by the sight of the opponents' cards. In other words, you can play single-dummy, as you would at the table, and not double-dummy, as you do with the normal newspaper column.

Suppose that you are playing a contract of four spades. West has made a vulnerable overall of two hearts. West leads the diamond king and continues with a low diamond after an encouraging signal from his partner. East wins with the ace and plays a third diamond, which you ruff with the spade nine, collecting the queen from West.

What now? Take time out for analysis if you are so inclined. Do not worry about overtricks. Just try to make the contract.

The bidding as shown was certainly acceptable, although many would choose a three-spade bid for North, suggesting a doubleton, rather than four clubs, suggesting a six-card suit.

Declarer knows that West began with three diamonds, perhaps more, and heart length, no doubt at least six. Vulnerable, overcalls at the two-level are seldom right with five-card suits, and here West's suit is likely to be of poor quality. With king-queen combinations in both red suits he would no doubt have led hearts. The routine play, which South rejected was to lead to the spade ace and then back to the king. At first sight it seems that the declarer would then survive if East has all five missing trumps, for the ten can be finessed on the second round. But further analysis shows that in that event South will lose a heart as well as one trump trick against careful defense.

Instead South cashed the spade king and led to the ace. If the spades had been divided three-two, he would have returned to the heart ace and drawn the missing trump.

If East proved to have started with $J \times x$ of trumps, the clubs would be almost certain to break

